

THE ANNALS OF IOWA

VOLUME ONE — 1863

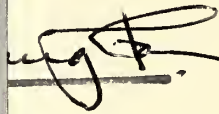
With a Historical Introduction

By WILLIAM J. PETERSEN



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THE ANNALS OF IOWA

VOLUME ONE — 1863

With a Historical Introduction

By WILLIAM J. PETERSEN



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BY THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION

AT IOWA CITY.

Nos. for JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, and OCTOBER,

1868.

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AN OFFSET REPRINT COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF
THE PUBLICATION OF ITS FIRST HISTORICAL QUARTERLY IN
1863 BY THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT IOWA CITY, IOWA



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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Late in the year 1862 a small group of like-minded Iowa pioneers met in Iowa City to consider embarking their frail craft on a bold venture. The entire Nation was in the throes of a bloody Civil War and dark days loomed on the horizon for the Union cause. But time was of the essence for the little group who were the Officers and Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Established by law at Iowa City in 1857, these men were determined to secure a historical publication that would contain the story of Iowa's glorious past. As they discussed the prospects of securing an appropriation for a history magazine they could look back over five busy years that had laid the foundation for such a bold venture — war or no war.

To refresh their memories, perhaps, they reread Section I of the Act of the General Assembly creating the Society and appropriating \$250 to be expended in

collecting, embodying, arranging and preserving in an authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the state of the history of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers; to obtain and preserve varieties of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius and progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, past and present resources of Iowa; also, to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the Society as the Society shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in paying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

During the past five years they had done quite well through individual effort, except for that one phrase — “to aid in the publication of such of the collections” as were considered valuable.

In their *First Annual Report*, dated December 1, 1857, the Board of Curators had called the attention of Governor James W. Grimes and the General Assembly to the following paragraph in the annual report of the New York Historical Society which, they declared, “expresses our own sentiments, and articulates our own feelings.” It read:

The advantages resulting from the study of history, and the col-

lection of historical records, cannot be too strongly urged on the attention of the members of this Society. In order that history may be written the most authentic materials must be provided. No generation comprises within its own knowledge and experience all that is necessary to secure the integrity of its annals. It must rely upon records, it must examine and compare opinions, it must study the events of the past. It must have the means of investigation and analysis at hand. Collections like these by which we are surrounded, and which are designed to preserve the memories of other days, will be deemed of inestimable value by generations which are to come after us.

Who were these men who (in the midst of hard times and when farmers were endeavoring to pay for their land) were bold enough to launch a State Historical Society on the prairies of Iowa. They constituted some of the leaders of the Hawkeye State — a Governor and a future Governor — lawyers, judges, newspaper editors, and a number of outstanding business and professional men. The officers for 1857 were:

President

HON. J. W. GRIMES

Vice-Presidents

HON. S. J. KIRKWOOD

HON. F. H. LEE

HON. H. W. GRAY

HON. C. F. CLARKSON

HON. E. PRICE

Corresponding Secretary C. B. SMITH

Recording Secretary THOMAS HUGHES

Librarian JOHN PATTEE

Treasurer J. P. WOOD

Curators

HON. JOHN SHANE

E. K. RUGG

HON. D. P. PALMER

WILLIAM VOGT

HON. D. W. PRICE

T. S. PARVIN

HON. CHARLES NEGUS

HON. W. PENN CLARKE

HON. W. F. COOLBAUGH

J. C. CULBERTSON

HON. S. H. LANGWORTHY

G. D. WOODIN

F. B. BALLARD

HON. G. W. MCCLEARY

M. B. COCHRAN

LEGRAND BYINGTON

H. D. DOWNEY

HON. S. G. WINCHESTER

Unfortunately the Panic of 1857 had cast its withering spell on Iowa as well as on the Nation; witness the appropriation of \$250 from the General Assembly for the important work of the State Historical Society. Despite this pittance the Board of Curators had met regularly with a quorum always on hand to do business, and with Curators coming from a distance to "assist in carrying out the objects of the Society."

This unbounded enthusiasm, coupled with an increase of the annual appropriation to \$500 in 1860, and the many hours unselfishly allotted to the Society by Officers and Curators, were important factors in launching the State Historical Society of Iowa on its publication program in 1863. Perhaps a final factor in catapulting the Curators into action was the fact that the Wisconsin and Minnesota Historical Societies, like the Iowa Society, had been publishing short Annual Reports from their beginnings. In addition, however, the Wisconsin and Minnesota Societies had a budget large enough to permit the publication of the *Collections* in the case of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the *Proceedings* in the case of the Minnesota Historical Society. Deeply stirred by the success of these neighboring Historical Societies, the Curators determined to issue a publication in the form of a quarterly magazine which they named *The Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa*. The Society was fortunate, perhaps, that Governor Samuel Jordan Kirkwood had been serving as President of the Society and strongly supporting its work since 1859.

The first four numbers of the *Annals* of the Society were "issued by the Committee of Publications, with the Assistance of the LIBRARIAN." Oliver M. Spencer served as Chairman of this three-man Committee during 1863 and their names appeared for the first time on the front cover of the January, 1864, number of the *Annals of Iowa*. They were:

Oliver M. Spencer, D.D., President of the State University
Nathan R. Leonard, Professor in the University
Rev. Samuel Storrs Howe, Editor of the *Annals*

Let us say a few words about Reverend Howe, who edited the first historical quarterly for the State Historical Society of Iowa in 1863, which incidentally, was one of the very first such quarterlies in the United States. Samuel Storrs Howe sprang from Colonial ancestry, the first Howes coming to the Massachusetts Colony only thirty years after its founding. His father, Job Lane Howe, was a son of Captain John Howe of the Revolutionary army and his uncle, Abner Howe, died in that struggle. The Howes gradually migrated west-

ward, Samuel Howe himself being born in Shoreham, Vermont, on June 20, 1808.

When Samuel Howe was seventeen, he entered Middlebury College and graduated third in his class in 1829. He attended Andover Theological Seminary in 1829-1830, taught briefly at Castleton and Canandaigua academies with his elder brother, and then continued his studies at Andover and Princeton. After holding various teaching and preaching positions in New England and New York, the Reverend Samuel Storrs Howe accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Iowa City.

Upon his arrival in Iowa City, Reverend Howe found the "Old Stone Church" on Burlington Street only partially finished. He promptly set to work collecting funds for its completion, little realizing at the time that it would become the home of the State Historical Society from 1868 to 1882. Meanwhile, his facile tongue, his rich cultural background, his knowledge of the Bible, mathematics, the classics, and a wide range of subjects, had marked Reverend Howe as an unusually gifted man. When the Officers and Curators of the State Historical Society began to look about for someone to help edit their new historical quarterly, it is not surprising that they should select Samuel Storrs Howe — preacher, orator, author, antiquarian, and a man who had manifested a deep and abiding love for his newly adopted home. Reverend Howe was not without editorial experience. On February 1, 1854, he had brought out Volume I, Number 1, of the *Iowa State Journal*, a Temperance magazine published bi-monthly with Howe both editor and publisher.

The *Annals of Iowa* received a warm reception from its inception. The *Davenport Gazette* declared the magazine "ought to be in the library of every citizen of Iowa." The *Vinton Eagle* was impressed with the "large amount of interesting material" in the Iowa City quarterly that was made available to the people of Iowa for only fifty cents per annum. The *Cedar Valley Times* of Cedar Rapids was also highly complimentary, declaring:

ANNALS. — The October number of the "Annals of the State Historical Society" has come to hand. It is full of interesting and valuable matter. The publication belongs exclusively to Iowa. It is published at Iowa City by the State Historical Society, and its object is to collect and preserve, in a permanent form, the facts connected with the early history of Iowa. Its cost is only 50 cents a year, and it ought to be taken by the people and ensured a permanent existence.

The *Dubuque Times* praised the many excellent contributions found in the *Annals* of the State Historical Society of Iowa and the *Mar-*

shall County Times felt the Iowa City publication was "one of the most interesting publications in the State of Iowa, and should be found in every household in the State."

In its Fourth Biennial Report to the Governor and General Assembly dated December 1, 1863, the Board of Curators could look back with considerable satisfaction on the first four issues of their quarterly.

In the third chapter of the constitution of the State Historical Society it is declared to be a part of its object to "diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of Iowa." From the lack of adequate funds this has been to a great degree impossible heretofore, and a large number of histories of counties and other papers of historic character, have accumulated on our shelves; but as there was a small surplus in the treasury at the close of 1862, it was thought proper to commence the publication of a quarterly magazine devoted to this object, to be published in octavo form, each number to consist of not less than forty-eight pages, and the number of copies issued to be five hundred. Accordingly, the first number of the "Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa" made its appearance in the month of April, 1863, and the last number for the year is just now issued. A copy of the same is herewith furnished. Owing to the limited state of our funds, it was deemed necessary to charge for this magazine the sum of fifty cents per annum; we had hoped that the returns from the subscription list would, in a large measure, cover the cost of publications, but as we have not been able to employ an agent, hitherto, to canvas for subscribers, the list is yet but limited, and the returns of course meagre.

To continue its work, the Treasurer of the Society showed a balance of \$219.46 on hand. President F. H. Lee reported that the articles for the "Cabinet" for display purposes included: Minerals, 14; flags, 5; portraits, 120; and curiosities of nature and art, 49. Total, 188. The whole number of books in the library totaled 2,204 and the exchange papers or magazines numbered 51. Clearly, the resources available for research and editorial purposes in 1863, while limited when measured by present-day holdings, showed a steady increase in acquisitions over the first six years of the Society's existence.

Then, as now, the Board of Curators were aware of the thoughtless neglect of many Iowans who failed to preserve their contemporary records for the use of posterity. To the Union soldier the Board expressed concern over the fact "that many of those most actively engaged in the work of putting down the rebellion, are not awake to the importance of preserving the records we wish, thus greatly enhancing our labor and leaving to be done by other hands that which they alone can do perfectly."

The members of the General Assembly were also lectured on their responsibility in personally seeing that records were preserved.

In concluding this report we would respectfully request of each member of your honorable body to interest himself practically in the work of preserving the history of our counties, our State, our soldiers and our public men. You have with us, a common interest in this matter. By your personal efforts, each in his own district or county, more can be done for our cause than it is in the power of any other class of men to accomplish. We cheerfully give of our time and labor to the task of collecting and arranging such matters as come to our hand. Our hearts are interested in the work, and we shall feel well repaid if through the co-operation of others, we shall be enabled to preserve for future generations, a complete record of the past and present of our State.

A distinguishing feature, not only of the first volume of the *Annals of Iowa* but also of subsequent volumes, was the effort of succeeding editors to secure contributions on the histories of the various counties. The first volume had carried a series of articles on Scott County by Willard Barrows which was actually continued through the January and April issues of 1864. In the next four years varying accounts, some brief, some long, appeared on Davis, Lee, Marshall, Polk, and Wapello counties, but none, strangely, on Johnson County. In the October, 1867, issue of the *Annals of Iowa*, the editor wrote:

The Historian of Johnson County is called for. Will he come forward and take his place in *The Annals*? It is a remarkable fact that, although the State Historical Society is eleven years old, and located in this County, and *The Annals* have been published here since 1863, not a line has ever been written (so far as known) relative to Johnson County. Why, we are unable to explain, unless it be from the extreme modesty of our old settlers that renders them reluctant to appear in print.

Certainly a county, which is among the earliest settled in the State, containing a city which is its *ancient* capital, where the first Legislature convened; where the first high courts were held; where embryotic statesmen, since famous, made their *debut* in public life, declaimed their maiden speeches and blushing drank in the applause; where its first Governor [Lucas], an excellent and eloquent old man, lived and died; where nearly all the State charitable and educational institutions have at some time been located; has a history of more than ordinary interest and importance.

Col. Trowbridge, Capt. Irish, Henry Feltner, David Switzer, Sam'l H. McCrory, Philip Clark, Cyrus Sanders, Stephen B. Gardiner, and others whose names do not occur to us now of the earliest class, and Judge Lee, Maj. Bowen, Gillman Folsom, Dr. Murray, George Paul, J. Hartsock, Robt. Walker, John Parrott, and many others of a later date of old settlers, whom we meet daily in our streets, carry

about in their memories the material for a history of great interest to the present and value to the future. Gentlemen, come forward and be heard.

The first volume of *The Annals of Iowa* set the pattern for the next four volumes — 1863-1867 inclusive — in that they averaged 48 pages per issue. In the issue for October, 1863, it was announced that a "full index" would be prepared when successive numbers indicated "a volume of good size." Apparently this was reached after five years and twenty numbers, paged consecutively to 967, with an additional five pages devoted to listing the "Editors," the "Portraits and Embellishments," and an "Index," the latter being in reality a simple Table of Contents arranged alphabetically and embracing a scant four pages.

The State Historical Society Library has one of these hefty tomes, bound in three-quarter leather, and stamped in gold with T. S. Parvin's name on the spine. A book mark with Parvin's picture stated:

"Presented to the Young Women's Christian Association Library of the S. U. I., Iowa City, by T. S. Parvin, LL.D. No. 1. This collection of *Iowana* is for reference and consultation and *not* to be removed from the Reception Room."

The publication of the *Annals of Iowa* through twelve consecutive years was a Herculean task. The forty-eight issues totaled almost 3,400 pages, thus averaging about seventy pages per number. In addition to this, thirty-one beautiful steel engravings were included, all portraits of notable Iowans with the exception of one showing Old Capitol on the State University of Iowa campus at Iowa City. While the greatest number of portraits were Civil War heroes, two Territorial and two State Governors were included. The remainder was made up of such notable pioneers as Willard Barrows, George L. Davenport, and Antoine LeClaire, whose portraits appeared in the first volume which is reproduced herewith. One misses the portraits of three distinguished Iowans — James W. Grimes, Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, and James Harlan, each of whom was intimately associated with the work of the Society. James Grimes served two terms as president of the Society while Samuel Kirkwood served six terms as president between 1859-1865, and headed the Society when it launched the *Annals of Iowa* in 1863. Since Kirkwood was also Governor of Iowa during much of this time his influence was particularly helpful when it came to soliciting financial support from the General Assembly.

The unusual merit of the "Portraits and Embellishments" which

appeared as the frontispiece in 31 of 48 numbers of *The Annals of Iowa* makes their listing entirely proper at this point.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Willard Barrows | Jan. 1863 | James M. Tuttle | July 1868 |
| George L. Davenport | July 1863 | William M. Stone | Oct. 1868 |
| Antoine LeClaire | Oct. 1863 | D. Franklin Wells | Jan. 1869 |
| Hiram Price | Jan. 1864 | Oran Faville | Apr. 1869 |
| G.C.R. Mitchell | Apr. 1864 | Robert Lucas | Jan. 1870 |
| Benjamin Stone Roberts | July 1864 | J. A. Williamson | Apr. 1870 |
| Hosea B. Horn | Oct. 1864 | N. W. Mills | July 1870 |
| Samuel A. Rice | Jan. 1865 | Brig. Gen. John Edwards | Oct. 1870 |
| Iowa State University | Apr. 1865 | Col. John A. Garrett | Jan. 1871 |
| Samuel R. Curtis | Apr. 1866 | Charles Negus | Apr. 1871 |
| Grenville Mellon Dodge | July 1866 | John Chambers | July 1871 |
| Marcellus M. Crocker | Oct. 1866 | Philip Viele | Jan. 1872 |
| Francis J. Herron | Jan. 1867 | Theodore S. Parvin | Apr. 1872 |
| William Vandever | Apr. 1867 | James (and E.B.L.) Grant | Oct. 1873 |
| Cyrus Bussey | July 1867 | William Edward Miller | Oct. 1874 |
| Samuel Merrill | Jan. 1868 | | |

In its *Ninth Biennial Report* for the period ending November 15, 1875, the Board of Curators expressed regret that publication of the *Annals of Iowa* had been suspended for lack of funds.

For want of means to continue it, at the end of last year the Board were obliged to suspend the publication of the *Annals of Iowa*. This quarterly had become a favorite with many, especially among the old settlers, who looked upon it in a manner as their peculiar organ, and it was with the greatest reluctance, and only by the compulsion of circumstances, that its suspension, which the Board hope the legislature will not allow to be more than temporary, was permitted, after its continuous and regular issue as a quarterly serial for a period of twelve years. Besides its general usefulness as a historical periodical, and particularly as a permanent depository of the record of early pioneer life in Iowa, it served as a valuable means of exchange with the press of our State, and with Historical Societies in all parts of the country. At the time of its suspension, some valuable historical manuscripts were in process of serial appearance in its pages, and its suspension has involved an abrupt interruption to their publication, discouraging and provoking to the authors, annoying to the Board, and discreditable to the State. As an indication of the interest taken in the work it may be mentioned that the contributions of money advanced by individuals to enhance its attractiveness amount to a sum, since the beginning of 1870, equal to the entire cost of its publication for two years. The Board therefore hope the means will be afforded them of speedily resuming its publication.

The State Historical Society of Iowa was not the only Society to run upon hard times for lack of a sufficient appropriation. Just as the Officers and Board of Curators in Iowa City had looked with envy upon youthful Minnesota to the north and its publications in

1862, so the Minnesota Historical Society pointed to Iowa and Wisconsin while bewailing its unhappy lot in its *Annual Report* to the Legislature in 1868:

During the past two years we have been compelled to forego the publication of our valuable and important manuscript materials for history, our funds being needed for more urgent uses. The issue of our "Collections" should be resumed ere long, for our citizens are thereby encouraged to contribute historical papers that may draw forth treasures of material for the history of our State. There are two examples of the successful results of this: the Iowa Historical Society, which publishes a quarterly magazine devoted to securing and publishing scraps of Iowa history; and the Wisconsin Historical Society, which is allowed to print 150 pages a year at the expense of the State, three of the annual pamphlets (being consecutively paged) forming a volume. We have still on hand, however, a quantity of the pamphlets forming our second volume of collections.

One cannot help but look back with gratitude, despite this suspension, to the men who had the vision and courage to launch the *Annals of Iowa* in 1863. Their names deserve to be emblazoned in the obelisk of fame erected in memory of those who have striven to disseminate a deeper understanding and appreciation of Iowa history. The Officers and Curators in 1863-1864 were:

President

S. J. KIRKWOOD, Johnson County

Vice-Presidents

| <i>Name</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>County</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| GEO. W. McCLEARY..... | Johnson | WILLARD BARROWS..... | Scott |
| O. M. SPENCER | Johnson | H. B. HORN | Davis |
| F. H. LEE | Johnson | WM. M. STONE..... | Marion |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Librarian</i> | T. S. PARVIN, Johnson County |
| <i>Corresponding Secretary</i> | T. S. PARVIN, Johnson County |
| <i>Recording Secretary</i> | J. W. MORRISON, Johnson County |

Board of Curators

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| O. M. SPENCER, Johnson County | WM. CRUM, Johnson County |
| S. M. OSMOND, Johnson County | S. S. HOWE, Johnson County |
| F. H. LEE, Johnson County (President) | J. R. HARTSOCK, Johnson County |
| G. H. JEROME, Johnson County | F. M. GRAY, Johnson County |
| I. N. JEROME, Johnson County | W. H. BARRIS, Des Moines County |
| N. R. LEONARD, Johnson County | WM. H. TUTHILL, Cedar County |
| J. P. WOOD, Johnson County | H. A. WILTSE, Dubuque County |
| G. W. McCLEARY, Johnson County | J. B. GRINNELL, Poweshiek County |
| JAS. T. ROBERT, Johnson County | E. PRICE, Clayton County |

A word should be said of the typography and general makeup of the first volume of the *Annals of Iowa*. One must remember that these numbers were printed during the Civil War, when labor was scarce, and when at least one of the printers of the firm of Jerome & Duncan, L. A. Duncan, was off on the fighting front. The type was badly worn, and all too much broken. It was set by hand, which would only add to the number of errors that were bound to occur. The type frequently was not cleaned and the press work poor. Furthermore, the camel drum press of that period made it virtually impossible to gain uniform impression. The work of Jerome & Duncan of Iowa City stands in sharp contrast to the second volume, which was printed by Luse & Lane in Davenport. Indeed, with the exception of one other year (1865) all the other volumes of the *Annals of Iowa* were printed by this same firm in Davenport, although under a constantly changing combination of names. In photographing the pages for offset reproduction every effort was made to secure a more uniform impression. The limitation in attaining this, as well as the contrast with modern printing, can be seen by comparing the offset printing with the letterpress in the Historical Introduction.

The *Ninth Biennial Report* of the State Historical Society of Iowa was the most voluminous issued up to that date. It contained fifty printed pages, only six of which dealt with normal routine business matters. Twenty-four pages were devoted to a Membership List of the Society in 1875, the names of Officers and Curators of the Society from 1857 to 1875, and an impressive list of "Donors." The final eighteen pages contained a speech by Henry Clay Dean entitled "The Philosophy of the History of the Louisiana Purchase" which was delivered before the 17th Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society held at Iowa City on June 29, 1874.

It was not until 1885, in the *Fifteenth Biennial Report* of the State Historical Society to the Governor of Iowa, that the Board of Curators was able to announce publication of a new historical quarterly — the *Iowa Historical Record*. The first number of this 48-page journal appeared in January, 1884, ten years after the suspension of the *Annals of Iowa*. The need for such a publication had been recognized by the Society throughout the decade but a meager biennial appropriation had made publication impossible. The *Iowa Historical Record* was continued as the Society's publication through eighteen volumes, discontinued in 1902, when the State Historical Society of Iowa commenced publishing in a new historical quarterly under the title — *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* — the "and Politics"

being a bow to the founder and Editor, Benj. F. Shambaugh, destined to become the Society's Superintendent while serving as Head of the Political Science Department at the University of Iowa. The title was shortened to *Iowa Journal of History* in 1949 when William J. Petersen became Superintendent and Editor.

Some idea of the magnitude of material contained in the Society's three publications may be gained from the fact that the twelve quarterly volumes of the *Annals of Iowa* contained 3,400 pages, the eighteen volumes of the *Iowa Historical Record* 3,482 pages, and the fifty-nine volumes of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* 32,937. In addition to these quarterly publications, the State Historical Society instituted a monthly magazine, *The Palimpsest*, in 1920 which is in its forty-fifth volume in 1964, and numbered 20,509 pages, not counting the almost two thousand pages devoted to pictures over the past fifteen years.

These periodicals, totaling over 60,000 pages, and the almost one hundred books published by the Society since the turn of the Century, constitute one of the most impressive publication programs of any historical society.

The little group of Officers and Curators, molders of the destiny of the State Historical Society of Iowa, would be truly thrilled if they could see today what a significant beginning they had made when they launched the first number of the *Annals of Iowa* in 1863. They would be even more thrilled if they would read the tribute paid the Society on the 100th Anniversary of its founding in 1957 by two of the Nation's outstanding professional historians. Written expressly for *Publishers' Weekly* by Paul M. Angle and Earl Schenck Miers, the tribute declared in part:

In order to "rescue from oblivion" the memory of the early pioneers, the State Historical Society of Iowa was charged with establishing a library, promoting the study of history, and publishing "information relating to the description and history of Iowa." A fine library, soon to be housed in the Society's new building, and long shelves of publications attest to the diligence with which the Society has pursued these objectives.

Throughout its history, the State Historical Society of Iowa has emphasized research and publication. A complete collection of its imprints would include more than 150 books and pamphlets, fifty-four volumes of the *Iowa Journal of History*, a scholarly quarterly which, under various titles, has been published in eighty-three of the Society's one hundred years, and thirty-seven volumes of the *Palimpsest*, a unique popular monthly. No field of Iowa life has remained untouched, and while high standards of scholarship have always been maintained, many publications have been sought by readers beyond the Society's five thousand members.

States older than Iowa may have larger historical literatures, but no state has had its past so thoroughly explored and so widely disseminated by its own historical society.

One would be remiss, in accepting such warm praise, if proper recognition were not paid the present Board of Curators who have given of their time and talent, made over many long periods of years, and frequently at considerable expense to themselves. It is only through the warm support of the General Assembly and the unselfish service of such Iowans, as are noted below, that the fine publication program of the State Historical Society has been maintained over the years. Their names, too, must be boldly inscribed with those who have labored diligently to see that Iowa's history must be preserved.

President

WILLIAM R. HART

Treasurer

WILL J. HAYEK

Superintendent

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Board of Curators

Appointed by Governor

GREGORY BRUNK, Des Moines
JAMES I. DOLLIVER, Spirit Lake
WILLIAM R. FERGUSON, Glidden
EUGENE E. GARBEE, Fayette
MARGARET HINDERMAN, Washington
WILLIAM C. JARNAGIN, Storm Lake
ANNA LOMAS, Red Oak
WILLIAM B. POINSETT III, Dubuque
HELEN VANDERBURG, Shell Rock

Elected by Members

SUTHERLAND DOWS, Cedar Rapids
WILLIAM R. HART, Iowa City
L. R. McKEE, Muscatine
DR. HENRY G. MOERSHEL, Homestead
JAMES NESMITH, Iowa City
L. C. RUMMELLS, West Branch
WALTER F. SCHMIDT, Iowa City
W. HOWARD SMITH, Cedar Rapids
INGALLS SWISHER, Iowa City

In reprinting this historic volume the Officers and Curators of the State Historical Society pay a grateful tribute to the vision of the founders of *The Annals of Iowa* — the first of a long line of historical periodicals and books published by the Society over a century of time.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Superintendent and Editor

State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
IOWA.

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
LIBRARIAN.

IOWA CITY:
JEROME & DUNCAN, PRINTERS. E
1863.

All Newspapers and Periodicals for the Society should be addressed to the ANNALS exchanges. The postage on this number is three cents.

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W. Barrow

THE

A N N A L S

OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OF

I O W A .

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE

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THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY, 1863.

NUMBER I.

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE,

BY THE EDITOR.

The object, as well as origin, of the State Historical Society is briefly expressed in the following Acts of the Legislature.

I.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That there is hereby annually appropriated until the Legislature shall by law otherwise direct, to a State Historical Society, formed or to be formed in connection with, and under the auspices of, the State University, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by said Society in collecting, embodying, arranging and preserving in an authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the state of the history of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers; to obtain and preserve varieties of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius and progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, past and present resources of Iowa; also, to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the Society as the Society shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers,

and in paying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society, but no part of such annual appropriation shall ever be paid for services rendered by the officers to the Society.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the said State Historical Society of Iowa, to keep an accurate account of the expenditure of the said sum of money hereby appropriated, and furnish the same, together with the vouchers thereof, to the Governor of the State, in the month of December of the year the Legislature shall meet, to be by him laid before the Legislature.

SEC. 3. There shall be delivered to said Society thirty bound copies of all documents published by order of the State, for the purpose of effecting exchanges with similar Societies in other States, and also fifty bound copies of all such documents, to be transmitted through the medium of the Secretary of said Society, to Mr. Vattimere, at Paris, in furtherance of his system of international literary exchange.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its publication according to law.

APPROVED, January 28, 1857.

II.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That chapter two hundred and three (203) of the laws of the sixth General Assembly, approved, January 28th, 1857, be amended as follows :

That there is hereby annually appropriated, until the Legislature shall by law otherwise direct, to the State Historical Society, formed in connection with, and under the auspices of, the State University, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be expended by said Society in collecting, embodying, arranging and preserving in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the History of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its pioneers; to obtain and preserve varieties of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements in relation to the history, genius, progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully

the antiquities, past and present resources of Iowa; also to aid in the publication of such of the collections of the Society as the Society shall, from time to time, deem of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in paying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and State Journal.

APPROVED, March 26, 1860.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa State Journal, April 7th, 1860; and in the Iowa State Register, April 4, 1860.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of State.

The second act of the Assembly is a mere repetition of the first, with a few verbal alterations, except that it increases the annual appropriation to five hundred dollars, and does not restrict the expenditure, as did the first act.

With these acts of the Legislature, the Society has begun and progressed, till a library of about two thousand volumes, including books for exchange, and a considerable cabinet of minerals, shells, portraits and trophies of war has been accumulated, together with several manuscript and printed histories of leading counties, for publication or reference, all which will be of great utility to the future historian of Iowa.

No apology is needed for beginning the "short and simple Annals" of Iowa. The very name of the State, in the Indian tongue, signifies, "Here is the place," of all others, in which to dwell. Hunted, as were the native tribes, by their enemies, until they found a home beyond the great river, Mississippi, they exclaimed: "Here is the spot." Such is the interpretation by ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, Esq., the last and best Indian interpreter of the language, himself a half native, by descent, as given to the writer of this article, a few years before his decease.

The times, indeed, are not propitious, as the nation is involved in a most unhappy civil war, the like of which, for extent and atrocity, the world never saw. A half million of volunteers, fully armed and equipped as soldiers, with improved

cannon, muskets, rifles, revolvers and sabres, on land ; with three hundred vessels of war, in part iron-clad and turreted, and manned with fifty thousand hardy sailors, on the seas and rivers, compose the grand army and navy of the United States against the insurgent attacks of nine Southern States, leagued in rebellion against the General Government of the Union. And, here, on American soil, is to be settled forever—the great principle, that a free, popular, constitutional Government can defend itself against domestic traitors, as it has done against foreign foes. Already the nations of Europe have begun to learn a lesson of warfare from this national struggle, which will change the deadly implements of carnage for those more defensive or offensive than were ever before invented. So that civil war, and all war, will hereafter be a terrible venture, that men of ambition and blood will scarcely dare to try.

In this conflict for national life and liberty, against domestic enemies, the State of Iowa has embarked, from first to last, with fifty thousand picked men as volunteers. Their blood has flowed like water on the battle fields of Springfield, Blue Hills Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg; and wherever, in the Southwest, the fight has been the fiercest, Iowa men have been foremost in the assault. The annals of Iowa soldiers alone would make a library, and the trophies of Iowa troops would fill a cabinet of no small dimensions.

It is therefore most fit, that some pages of current events, illustrative of the character of a people so brave and patriotic, should be recorded, for the benefit of future generations. Well have the enemies of the Union, made captive by our citizen soldiers, exclaimed : “ Where is that Iowa, from which come so many soldiers, who fight so bravely ? ”

In connection, also, with the Annals of the State, it is thought desirable to incorporate brief biographies of distinguished citizens of Iowa, in the various walks of life. Happily, the Annalist of Iowa has not to go back to the story of fabulous heroes, nor to uncertain dates, unless the origin of the Indian tribes, once dwelling in this land, be excepted.

Iowa was made a Territory, separate from Wisconsin, so recently as the fourth of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and, by the adoption of a Constitution, and election of a Governor, with other officers, and a Legislature in August, of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, was fully inaugurated, on the third of December following, as a sovereign State.

Iowa has already outgrown more than half of the older States in population, having by the United States Census of eighteen hundred and sixty, six hundred seventy-three thousand, eight hundred and forty-four inhabitants; and ranks next to Michigan in numbers. In extent of territory, it is equal to both New York and New Jersey, as may be seen by inspection of the map and square miles. In health, it stands next to the Green Mountain State, Vermont. In fertility and variety of soil, it is not surpassed by any State in the Union.

Shall not such a State, already grown so great, have a history? And will any one say that its authentic Annals are too soon begun, or that the aid of the intelligent citizens of this commonwealth has been invoked too soon, to fill the Library and Cabinet of the Historical Society, connected as it is with the State University?

In troublous times, these Annals of the Society are begun. Yet humble reliance may be reposed on the God of history, unfolding leaf after leaf in his continual providence that ruleth over all. He only can prosper all honest endeavors, and send a brighter day in our country's history. With such a trust, this humble publication is begun, relating to a State, already illustrious in arms; but destined of high Heaven, it is confidently hoped, to be still more illustrious, when arms shall yield to peace and prosperity throughout the whole land.

ARTICLE II.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY WILLARD BARROWS, ESQUIRE, OF DAVENPORT.

MEMOIR BY THE EDITOR.

WILLARD BARROWS, Esq., the writer of the following history, was born at Munson, Massachusetts, in 1806. He received a thorough education in the Common Schools and Academies of New England. In 1827, he settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he taught school for several years; and was married in 1832. Selecting the pursuit of engineering and surveying, he engaged in a contract with the Government to finish the surveys of the Choctaw Indian Purchase, in the cypress swamps and cane-brakes on the Yo-zoo and Sunflower rivers, in the region where the North-western army and navy of the United States have lately operated. By the sudden rise of the Mississippi river, which overflowed all the country except the ridges, his party were cut off from all inhabitants and supplies, during the winter of 1836-7, reducing them to short allowance, and even to the fruit of the persimmon tree and the flesh of the opossum for food. All other animals fled, except that a hawk or an owl was occasionally killed. About the first of March, the flood so far subsided, that they went by canoes to Vicksburg and Natches; and he proceeded to Jackson, Mississippi, to report there to the Surveyor General.

In 1837, he was occupied in the first surveys of Iowa by the Government, and spent the winter on the Wapsipinicon river. And in July, 1838, he settled with his family in Rockingham, five miles below Davenport.

In 1840, Mr. Barrows surveyed the Islands of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Rock river to Quincy, Illinois. In 1841-2, the public surveys being suspended, he engaged in farming, and held the office of Justice of the Peace, of Postmaster and Notary Public, at Rockingham, in which he continued till 1843, when he entered upon the survey of the Kickapoo country, North of the Wisconsin river. There the Winnebago Indians stole the provisions of the party, and he was compelled to go to Prairie Du Chien for supplies. On his return, his way was obstructed by prostrate timber hurled in every direction by a terrific tornado, through which, with the help of indolent Indians, he was able to cut a passage only two and a half miles in two days. Forced to send his provisions up the Kickapoo by the Indians in canoes, he followed on by land, till they were past the track of the whirlwind. The supplies were landed and the Indians dismissed. He then carried the provisions a half mile and concealed them. The next day, early, he took a

bag of flour and a little pork on a single pack-horse, and hastened to relieve his men, as fast as he could, through the wilderness, over the "Sugar loaves of Wisconsin," as the region is called, where Col. Atchison, in 1832, in pursuit of Blackhawk and his Indian warriors, was obliged to leave his wagons and baggage with the loss of many horses. On the fourth day, he came upon one starving man of his party; and, after refreshing him, he pressed on to the camp, where the rest, neglecting to rescue themselves when they were able, and supposing him to be murdered by the Indians, were sunk in despair. Cheered by his arrival, and strengthened with food, they all started for the depot of provisions on the Kickapoo, and reached the place, to find them all stolen again by the Indians. The only means of saving their lives, then, was to ascend the Kickapoo to a ford, and thence go to Prairie Du Chien. On the third day after, they reached a settlement, where they stayed a week and recruited; and when arrived at Prairie Du Chien, they found many articles of their clothing in the liquor shops, that the Root Indians had stolen and sold. Their horses had previously been scattered during the tornado, so that the party had been compelled to eat their two dogs, at the camp, making soup of the bones and nettles, and boiling part of their harness, for food, instead of horse-flesh.

Afterwards, Mr. Barrows traversed Northern Iowa, then in possession of the Indian tribes, with a view to a knowledge of the region. He visited the Mission School, then at Fort Atchison, where he got a passport over that section of the country from Rev. Mr. Lowrey, then in charge of the Mission.

"Barrows' New Map of Iowa, with Notes", was published in 1854, by Doolittle & Munson, Cincinnati; and it was considered of so much importance that the Legislature of Iowa ordered copies of it for the members of both Houses, and also for the State officers. This work, together with letters published in the *Davenport Democrat*, from California, whither he went in 1850, by the overland route, enduring almost incredible hardships, and returning by Mexico and Cuba, and also some communications for the press of a scientific character, constitute, along with the history that here follows, the chief literary productions of Mr. Barrows, all descriptive of new parts of our country.

At intervals, Mr. Barrows has turned his attention to land business, with success. His suburban residence and grounds are conspicuous to every person passing in the cars, South-west of Davenport, where he enjoys the fruits of his past activity and enterprise.

In person, as is indicated by his portrait in this number, Mr. Barrows is full and portly. In manners, he is courteous and genial. As a Christian, "the highest style of man," he is charitable and discreet. And, to use the words of the author of "*Davenport, Past and Present*," to which the reader is referred for fuller particulars, and from which these are drawn; "may many years yet be his portion, as happy and pleasant as his early life has been laborious and active."

INTRODUCTION.

In compliance with a formal request of the Curators of the State Historical Society, I have undertaken the task of writing a full history of Scott county, Iowa; or more particularly, facts and incidents connected with its early history. A residence of twenty-five years in this county has given me an opportunity for observation, and a knowledge of the proper sources from which to obtain information.

Much care has been taken to gather information from the early settlers of the county; and a hearty response has come up from some parts. In many instances, difference of opinion has arisen as to dates and circumstances. In such cases, I have generally taken the decision of the majority.

It might be supposed that our existence as a county is so brief, not twenty-eight years, that the incidents connected with its settlement and growth would be fresh in the minds of all. Such may be the case with much of our history, while some important facts are lost. The early settler seldom finds time, if he has the ability, to record passing events, save in the memory. The unparalleled rapidity with which the West has marched forward to greatness and power, is a sufficient excuse for the pioneer historian, when he fails, through want of facts, to give a full and perfect account of his first struggles. The early emigrant to a new county finds that all his time and energies are required to provide even for the necessities of life; the rude cabin must be raised, for a temporary abode at least; the virgin soil must be broken up and fenced, and numberless little requisites for the comfort of himself or family, crowd upon his attention, so that the new beginner is most emphatically his own "hewer of wood, and drawer of water."

In collecting the material for this work, the author has often been doubly repaid for his labor in the pleasant meetings he has had with many an "old settler," from whom the whirl and bustle of life had separated him for years. Such reunions are sweet and profitable, and these hardy sons of toil, meeting after many years of separation, like old soldiers, retire to some

shady nook, there recount the scenes through which they have passed, and "fight their battles o'er again." Although the trials and hardships of the pioneers of Scott county may not compare with the early settlement of Kentucky, Ohio, or some other Western States, yet there are many incidents connected with its early history that are worthy of record, and should be gathered before they pass beyond our reach.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The County of Scott being situated on the Mississippi River, and having a water front of some thirty-five miles upon its South and Eastern boundary, has many natural advantages not found in more inland counties. Upon the North it is bounded by the Wau-bessa-pinnecon Se-po, which in the Indian language signifies "the place of white potatoes." The name is derived from the two Indian words "Waubessa," white or swan like, and "Pinne-ac," a potato; Se-po being the Indian name for river. The river was probably so named from the fact of great quantities of the wild artichoke being found in that region.

This stream is some ten or twelve rods wide, with a swift clear current, and its banks generally skirted with timber. Its bottom lands are from a half to a mile or two wide, and are subject to annual overflow, affording great pasturage for stock, not being in general dry enough for cultivation. The Western boundary of the county is upon rich rolling prairie extending along the fifth principal meridian, separating it from the counties of Cedar and Muscatine.

There is much in the early history of this country to interest and excite the antiquarian and lover of research. Long before the discovery of the Great River by Marquette and Joliet, on the 17th of June, 1673, tradition tells us that the spot of ground

now occupied by the city of Davenport, was a large and populous Indian village. There can be but little doubt, from the history of those early Pioneers, that it was here they first landed in their voyage down the Mississippi, after they entered it from the mouth of the Wisconsin, on the 17th of June.

The first landing made by them on record, was on the 21st, four days after they entered the Mississippi, and was upon the Western bank, where, say they, "We discovered foot-prints of some fellow mortals, and a little path (trail) leading into a pleasant meadow." Following the trail a short distance, they heard the savages talking, and "making their presence known by a loud cry," they were led to a village of the "Illinies."

There could not have been sufficient time between the 17th and 21st for the voyagers to have descended beyond this point, or to have reached the lower or Des Moines Rapids; which some historians claim to have been the landing places spoken of. There having been an Indian village here from time immemorial according to Indian tradition, fixes the fact most conclusively, that it was at this place, Davenport, that the soil of Iowa was first pressed by the foot of a white man. The legends of the Indians are full of historic lore, pertaining to this beautiful spot, comprising Davenport, Rock Island and their surroundings.

Black Hawk was ever ready to tell of the traditions of his people, and often dwelt with much interest and excitement on the traditions of his fathers. He says they came from Gitche Gamme, "the big water," Lake Superior, and Indians that are yet living say that the home of their fathers was at Saukie Creek, that empties into Lake Superior, and that as they traveled westward, they encountered foes whom they fought and conquered, and that in turn they were conquered by their enemies, and tribe fought tribe for possession of the land, until they reached the great river, the Massa-Sepo, which signifies "The Father of Rivers."

The tradition of the Saukies who have always lived upon the prairies is, that their name means "Man of the Prairie," or prairie Indian.

They also aver that their friends, the Musquakies, which signifies "Foxes," were a sly and cunning people, and united with them for strength to fight their enemies, the tribes of the Kickapoo and Illini, and that they have ever lived in peace, as one tribe and one people.

These were the Indians in possession of the country when the United States assumed jurisdiction over it, and of whom it was purchased.

There were many traces of the aborigines existing when the first settlers came to Iowa. Several Indian mounds, or burial places of quite large dimensions, were still used by wandering bands of Indians as late as 1825 and 1836, situated on the banks of the river, about two miles below this city, where was formerly the farm of the Hon. E. Cook. Indian graves have been found in excavations about this city; and relics of ancient date discovered, showing that this spot has been the home of the red man for centuries, and corroborating the testimony of Black Hawk and others, as to the traditions of their fathers.

The scenery presented, in ascending the Mississippi, taking in the whole view from the point of the bluff below Rockingham, as far up as Hampton, on the Illinois shore, is one of unexcelled beauty and loveliness. Its islands dotting the broad expanse of waters, the scenery of the bluffs upon the Iowa side and Rock Island with old Fort Armstrong, have been admired, and more sketches taken of this panoramic view, by home and foreign artists, than any other portion of the Mississippi valley.

Of the early history of Scott county, we have a most vivid and truthful history, compiled from living witnesses.

At the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, there were no settlers upon this side of the river. The purchase from the Sac (or Saukie) and Fox tribe of Indians, of the soil of Scott county was made, in common with that of all the river counties, on the 15th of Sept., 1832, upon the ground now occupied by the depot buildings of the Miss. & Mo. R. R. Company in this city. The treaty was held by Gen. Scott.

The cholera was raging among the troops at Fort Armstrong, at the time, and for prudential reasons it was thought best to meet the Indians upon this side of the river.

In this sale, the Indians reserved a section, (640 acres), and presented it to Antoine Le Clair, Esq., their interpreter. This reserve was located upon the river between Harrison street and Bridge Avenue, in Fulton's addition to the city of Davenport, running back over the bluff to a line due East and West, a few rods this side of Locust street. They also gave Mr. Le Claire another section of land at the head of the rapids where the city of Le Clair now stands.

The treaty of Gen. Scott with the Indians was ratified by Congress at their session in the winter of 1833. Thus did the United States come into possession of the soil of Scott county.

Of the Indians from whom it was purchased, and of the tribes who had been in possession in earlier days, we should like to give a more extended notice than we are permitted, in this brief history of Scott county.

The Sacs and Foxes were provided with homes in Kansas, where they now reside. They are fast dwindling away; and but a remnant is left of the tribes of the Winnebagoes, the Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Ottawas, Menominees and other powerful bands that were in possession of all the country from the Lakes to the Missouri, at the termination of the American Revolution. Where the sad remnants of any of these tribes are found, they present but a faint resemblance of their former greatness and renown, or of their warlike and noble bearing. A few squalid families may be found loitering about the frontier towns, made beggars by the low and wasting vices of the white man.

But their destiny is written. The onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race tells, with unerring prophecy, the fate of the Red Man! Already have his haunts been broken up in the quiet dells of the Rocky Mountains; already have the plains of Utah drunk the blood of this ill-fated and unhappy race and ere long his retreating foot-prints will be found along the shores of the Pacific, hastening to the spirit land, the "Great Hereafter."

We now enter upon our history more in detail, considering each township, beginning with Buffalo.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark, a native of Virginia, who had settled and made some improvements on the Illinois shore, where the town of Andalusia now is, moved across the Mississippi and commenced a settlement upon the present site of the town of Buffalo, and was probably the first settler on the soil of Scott county. He had been Captain of a company of mounted volunteer Rangers in the Black Hawk War, under Gen. Dodge. Here, in Buffalo, he made the first "claim," erected the first cabin, broke the first ground, planted the first corn, and raised the first produce in the county. His nearest neighbors at this time upon the Iowa shore, then called the "Black Hawk Purchase," were at Burlington and Du Buque.

The first stock of goods ever opened in the county, was at Buffalo, by a Mr. Lynde, of Stephenson, now Rock Island. The first orchard planted, and the first coal ever discovered and dug in this county, were by Capt. Clark, in 1834. The first public Ferry across the Mississippi, between Burlington and Du Buque, was at Buffalo, and for several years, "Clark's Ferry" was the only place of crossing in all this region of country. In the early part of the year 1835, he erected a public house, which is still standing, a large frame building two stories high, which, at that time, was considered a great enterprise. He brought the lumber from Cincinnati, at a cost of sixty dollars a thousand feet.

In 1836, Capt. Clark laid out the town of Buffalo, it being the first town regularly laid out in this county. He succeeded in building up quite a village; but there was much need of flouring and lumber mills, and in 1836, he erected, near the mouth of Duck Creek, the first saw mill in the county, or in this part of Iowa; and although it was on a small scale, and quite inadequate to the wants of the settlers who began to seek homes beyond the Missis-

ssippi, yet it proved of the greatest public benefit, and served the people for many years.

The Ferry was established at Buffalo, while Capt. Clark lived at Andalusia, before he moved across the river. The first ferriage collected by him, after he had completed his flat boat, was attended by the following amusing circumstance. Late one evening, a company of French traders, who were returning from the Iowa river to the Trading Post on Rock Island, encamped on the bank of the river where the Hotel now stands in Buffalo. They heard the report of the Captain's intention to establish a ferry across the river at this point, and feeling somewhat inclined to ridicule such an enterprise, they called loudly for the ferry boat, saying that they had a drove of cattle to cross, an assertion perfectly ridiculous in itself, as nothing in the shape of cattle nearer than buffalo or elk had ever appeared on the western banks of the Mississippi river. But the Captain was not to be trifled with. He had made ready his boat. His ferry was established, and being a man of bold, and most unflinching, uncompromising sternness and perseverance, he rallied his men, manned his boat with some eight men and boys, and very quietly crossed over to answer the continued calls of the noisy Frenchmen. It was a very dark night, and as the oars were plied to the ponderous flat boat, Capt. Clark stood at the helm steering his rude craft over the swelling waves of the Mississippi with nothing to guide him but the blaze of the camp fire and noise of the company on the Iowa shore, meditating most undoubtedly in a frame of mind not the most serene. When nearing the shore, the traders on discovering him set up a most uncourteous roar of laughter, turning the whole matter off as a joke; called them fools, and told the captain they had nothing to ferry, and that he might return to the Illinois. But Capt. Clark's anger was now raised to the highest pitch. He landed his boat, and with his men marched into the camp of the insolent Frenchmen, and demanded ten dollars as a fee for ferriage. No man who knew Capt. Clark ever wanted to parly with him when his usually mild temper was aroused by insult. The party soon became satisfied that, under the circumstances, it was their best policy to pay up. The great difficulty now was that they had not ten dollars in the company, but very willingly proffered two bolts of calico, which, among Indians, at least, was considered legal tender. This was accepted and taken as the first ferriage ever received in Scott county. Capt. Clark and his

party returned, having taught the wild traders one of the first lessons of civilization.

Capt. Clark claimed the honor of being the father of the first white child born in Scott county. This son, David H. Clark, now a resident of Polk county, in this State, was born in Buffalo, the 21st of April, 1834.

For many years the town of Buffalo attracted much attention, and bid fair to become a serious rival to Stephenson, then just merging into existence. But Davenport and Rockingham were soon laid off, and a ferry being established between Davenport and Stephenson, by Mr Le Clair, travel was directed to that point, and the division of the country into counties left Buffalo in no enviable situation. It had been the most prosperous town in this region of country, doing a large business with the emigrants to the Territory, who were then beginning to settle up and down the river and along the Cedar valley, furnishing grain and provisions of all kinds to the new comers. Capt. Clark spent much time in showing emigrants the country and assisting them in making claims, and probably did more towards the early settlement of this country than any other man that ever came into it. He died at Buffalo, Oct. 25th, 1839.

To show the prospects of Buffalo, as a point of interest at that day, we might relate a circumstance that occurred in reference to the value of town lots. After Davenport was laid out, Maj. Wm. Gordon and some others, proprietors, called on Capt. Clark, and offered him an even exchange of forty or sixty lots in Davenport for an equal number in Buffalo. But the Captain declined, regarding it as a poor offer, as it probably looked to be at that time.

It will be seen, by reference to the map of Scott county, that it lacks a township in the south west corner, (No. 78 N. R. 1 E.), of being square. As it has always been a mystery to many, particularly to the new comer, why this township should have been set off to Musatine county, while it so naturally belonged to Scott, I will here explain.

In the first Territorial Legislature, which convened at Burlington, in December, 1837, an act was passed creating the boundaries of Scott county, as well as many others. Unfortunately for the well-being of many a town site and village, this honorable body had too many speculators in town lots among its members. Dr. Reynolds, then living three miles above Bloomington, now Mus-

catine, being a member, had laid off a place called Geneva, upon which all his efforts for the county seat were centered. The manner and extent, in laying off the counties, were of course, to decide the destiny of many a town site which had been made especially for the county seat. The object of Dr. Reynolds was to press the upper line of Muscatine county up the river as far as possible, so as to make Geneva central, and lessen the chances of Bloomington, which was an applicant for favor. The Davenport and Rockingham member, Alex. W. McGregor, Esq., knew that if the Scott county line ran too far down the river, Buffalo, then a rival, and by far the most populous and important town above Burlington, would stand too great a chance, so that a compromise was entered into, and this township was given to Muscatine county, which gives to our county its present ill-shaped appearance.

Buffalo, with all her just claims, was sacrificed, by placing her in the lower end of the county. Dr. Reynolds' grand scheme was frustrated, for Bloomington got the county seat for Muscatine county, and Davenport and Rockingham "doubled teams" on Buffalo, got the county seat, and then fought for choice of location, as will be noticed under its proper head. This was the killing stroke to Buffalo. Davenport ultimately received all the benefits derived from the trickery and corruption of legislative enactments, while Geneva, Montpelier, Salem, Freeport, Mouth of Pine, and some half dozen more towns that were laid out along the Mississippi river from Muscatine Island to Davenport, "went under," carrying with them all their visionary schemes for greatness and power.

Buffalo township has more timber land than any other in the county. There are thousands of acres now covered with a growth that has arisen since the first settlement, that will cut from twenty to fifty cords of wood to the acre. It is estimated that there is five times as much timber in Buffalo township, as there was at the time of the first settlement in 1834. A fact showing how easily timber may be produced if cared for, and the annual fires kept out of the woodlands.

There is another very important item to appear in the history of this township. Coal was first discovered here in 1834, and as early as 1835 and 1836 was dug and sold to steamboats at the mouth of Bowling's Creek, which empties into the Mississippi about.

half way between Buffalo and Rockingham. The first bank opened was about half a mile up this Creek, and was worked to considerable extent by Dr. A. C. Donaldson, who settled in 1837, near its mouth. Still higher up this creek, some three miles, Benj. Wright and Capt. E. Murray, from Zanesville, Ohio, opened a bank in 1838, and furnished coal to Davenport and Rockingham, for fifteen cents per bushel; and from that day to this, mines have been opened and worked in almost every part of the township, until at the present time, more than twenty-five coal mines are open and ready for work. The most extensive now in operation, are near Buffalo, and belong to Capt. W. L. Clark & Co., who are getting out about one thousand bushels per day. They are preparing to lay a rail track to the river, and when completed, the company will be able to deliver on the bank, or in barges, from two thousand five hundred to four thousand bushels per day. Their road will accommodate many other banks now opened, and that will be opened along the track. The coal now obtained is far superior to that formerly dug, and is said to be a better article for making steam, and for other purposes, giving off more flame and igniting very readily. Experienced steamboat men, who have examined this coal, and used it, say that one thousand bushels of it will go further, and make more steam, than twelve hundred bushels of the Rock River coal.

Capt. W. L. Clark, son of the original proprietor of Buffalo, is now a resident of Davenport, but holds large interests of lands and coal banks in this county. The very lands claimed by his father in 1832, soon after the Black Hawk war, are still in the possession of Capt. W. L. Clark.

James M. Bowling, from Virginia, now a resident of Davenport, settled in Buffalo township, the 4th of July, 1835, at the mouth of Bowling's creek. He purchased the "claim" of one Orange Babbett, the quit claim deed to which has recently been presented to the State Historical Society by Mr. Bowling. This property now belongs to Capt. Leroy Dodge. Mr. Bowling commenced farming, in 1835. That fall, he went back to Virginia, married, and returned, in 1836, with his wife and two sisters. In 1837, he had the prospect of a fine crop, but the Indians, who still loitered about the country, were encamped upon this creek. In June, there were some five hundred Indians living near him, and very troublesome. They set fire to the prairie and burned up the fence,

surrounding his corn, which was at the time six inches high. The Indian horses then ate much of it, and he was compelled in the heat of summer to cut timber and make rails to enclose his field again; but, notwithstanding all his misfortune, he succeeded in raising a very good crop. The Indians, however, were a constant annoyance to him.

In his absence, on one occasion, a lot of Indians came to the house, and Mrs. Bowling having the doors fastened by putting a gimlet over the latch, with his sisters, remained in silence for some time, until they pushed out the chinking of the cabin near the door, and running in their arms, pulled out the gimlet, when Mrs. Bowling and sisters braced themselves against the door, and by main strength kept them at bay, until, weary of the effort to make an entry, they left the premises. This is but one instance among many of the trials and hardships to which the first settlers were exposed, and through which they passed with patience and toil.

Although Buffalo became almost extinct, after her defeat and downfall, yet, in 1855, it was re-surveyed and mostly purchased by the Germans who settled in and around the town. It has a steam mill, three stores, an Episcopal church organized, and one of Disciples, or Christians. Both societies worship in the school-house. Buffalo now contains about five hundred inhabitants, and is one of the most beautiful town sites on the Mississippi river.

Many of the first settlers of this township are still living at Buffalo, enjoying in affluence the sure reward of their early struggles. One among the many who have retired from the more active pursuits of life, and now enjoy life's comforts, is Capt. Leroy Dodge, who emigrated to Iowa, in 1856, from the State of New York. He was, for many years, a pilot on the Mississippi, and then commander of steamboats. Having secured some four hundred acres along the river and bluff above Buffalo, he built him a pleasant cottage on the banks of the river, and turned his attention to agriculture, principally to stock raising, of which he has some noble specimens. In 1852, he represented Scott county in our State Legislature. He was an unflinching Democrat, and loved the cause of human rights.

Among others who settled, at an early day, in this township, were Joseph and Matthias Mounts, Elias Moore and Andrew W. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was among the most enterprising of the early settlers, having opened a large farm on the bottom land of

the river. He sold it to Henry C. Morehead, at an early day, and removed to the prairie, near where the town of Blue Grass now is, where he opened another large farm that now belongs to his heirs. He was elected, in February, 1838, one of the County Commissioners, it being the first election ever held for officers under the county organization. He also filled other places of responsibility and trust. Being fond of travel and adventure, he frequently took excursions into the interior of Iowa, while it was yet in possession of the Indians, seeming to forget all business cares and enjoy very much the solitude and loveliness of our western wilds. In the spring of 1850, he crossed the plains to California and returned by way of the Isthmus that fall. The following summer, he again set forth for California, by the overland route, in company with a son and a married daughter, whose husband was in California. His health had been for years somewhat impaired and his constitution broken. On Green river, in the Great Basin of the Rocky Mountains, he sickened and died, and his bones are left to moulder in the cheerless desert, with no lasting monument to point the weary pilgrim to his lonely grave.

[CHAPTER III.]

ROCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

In ascending the river from Buffalo, we next enter upon Rockingham township, the settlement of which began simultaneously with that of Le Clair, Princeton and the Groves. This township, comprising the bluffs of the Mississippi, is somewhat broken, and was formerly covered with heavy timber. The bottom lands that are above overflow, are excellent farming lands. The settlement was begun at Rockingham in the fall of 1835. Col. John Sullivan, of Zanesville, Ohio, James and Adrian H. Davenport, Henry W. Higgins, and others, purchased the claim that had been made upon the present site of Rockingham, which is directly opposite the mouth of Rock river.

Like many other places selected in those days for town sites, Rockingham "possessed many advantages," the most prominent

of which was, that it would command the trade of Rock river, which, at that time, was supposed to be navigable. It was laid off into lots, in the spring of 1836. Its location upon the banks of the Mississippi, with Rock river on the opposite side, was well drawn, and lithograph maps made and circulated in eastern cities, and presented a picture of much beauty. For a while, it was a place of considerable importance. Emigrants, unacquainted with the annual overflow of the Mississippi, were deceived. To the eye, in low water, all was beautiful, and many a settler felt happy in finding so delightful a home in the West. But, with the rise of the river, its vast sloughs were filled, and the embryo city became an island. All communication with the bluff was cut off by a slough running back of the town near the bluffs, so deep, it is said, that keel boats had often navigated it with heavy loads. The first overflow was considered an "uncommon occurrence." The second, a thing that might "never happen again," and unknown to the "oldest inhabitants."

In March, 1834, Adrian H. Davenport made a claim on Credit Island. This Island, containing nearly four hundred acres, belongs to Scott county, it being on the Iowa side of the channel of the Mississippi, and lies just above the mouth of Rock river, and a little above the town of Rockingham. The early French traders had a trading post on this island, and credit was here first given to the Indians, hence the name, "Credit Island," was given to it. Soon after the settlement of Mr. Davenport upon this Island, he was joined by his father, Marmaduke Davenport, who had been Indian Agent at Rock Island. This Island was purchased from Government by Mr. Davenport, and is now owned by J. H. Jenny, of this city. On the 14th of August, 1834, Mr. Davenport had a son born, which was the second white male child born in the county, unless one of Levi Chamberlain's of Pleasant Valley be the second. This child of Mr. Davenport died while young. The Davenports, in the selection and location of Rockingham, became proprietors, and were dry goods and grocery merchants, for many years.

In 1850, A. H. Davenport and his father removed to Le Claire, where his father died in 1852, much respected for his many social and Christian virtues. Adrian H., his son, while living at Rockingham, in 1838, received the appointment from Gov. Lucas, of Sheriff of Scott and Clinton counties, Clinton being attached to

Scott for judicial purposes. This office he retained for twelve years, and filled it with great fidelity and acceptance to the people. He was ever a Democrat, a man of untiring energy of character and of moral worth. By his removal to Le Claire, in 1850, he not only secured to himself an ample fortune, but probably did more for the building up of that beautiful and enterprising city, than any other man in it. He was, in 1860, Mayor of the city of Le Claire, and will be more immediately identified, when we come to speak of this part of our county.

James Davenport, his uncle, and the one more particularly interested in the laying out of the town of Rockingham, removed from that place, in 1848, to Shullsburgh, Wisconsin, about fourteen miles from Galena, where he has been largely engaged in mining. Not only has he been successful in his new employment, and secured to himself ample stores of this world's goods, but has made himself useful in trying to arrest the progress of intemperance among the miners; employing none but sober and industrious men, and by precept and example, teaching with humility, the pure principles of Christianity, before which irreligion and vice have very much diminished.

The first of August, 1836, Col. Sullivan returned from Zanesville with his family, and some emigrants, for settlement. The town, on the first of May of this year, contained two log cabins, one being occupied by A. H. Davenport and his family, and the other by a Mr. Foster. Mr. Sullivan brought with him a small stock of goods, and removing his store from Stephenson, where he had been trading for a year, he erected a small building and soon opened a dry goods and grocery store. In the fall and winter of 1836, Rockingham contained some thirteen houses, and about one hundred inhabitants, among whom were Col. Sullivan and family, the Davenport families, Millington and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman and brothers, Wm. Lingo, Messrs. Mountain and Cale, John Willis, S. S. Brown, Henry C. Morehead, David Sullivan, Ethel and J. M. Camp, William White, Wm. Dutro, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harold, Richard Harrison, Jas. B. McCoy and E. H. Shepherd. Dr. E. S. Barrows located here, in the fall of 1836. He was the first practicing physician located on the Iowa side of the river, between Burlington and Du Buque. For many years his practice extended over a large extent of country, embracing Clinton, Cedar and Muscatine counties. In 1843, he removed

to Davenport, and continued his practice until, a few years since, he retired, to enjoy in quiet the fruits of his early labor. He has ever stood at the head of his profession, and has been President of the "Iowa State Medical Society."

Of the early settlers of Rockingham, many are still inhabitants of Scott county. Some have died, and many settled in other portions of the State. We should like to speak more in detail of the early trials and difficulties through which they passed; of their joys and sorrows; of disappointed hopes; and be allowed to follow each in his fortunes since the days of old Rockingham. But the limits of this work will not allow. There is, however, one truthful remark that may be written. No village of the "Far West," at that day, could boast of a better class of citizens, or those of whom she could be more proud, than Rockingham, both on account of their high toned moral character, their social and friendly qualities, and for their kind and liberal attentions to the sick and to the stranger. Many a wanderer from the home circle, has been made to know this, when laid upon a sick bed in a far western village, he has found the kindly tones and skillful hands of woman, in his sick room, and had at the same time substantial proof that he was not forgotten by the "sterner sex."

A large hotel was erected by the proprietors in 1836, and kept for several years by H. W. Higgins, and was one of the best public houses west of the Mississippi river. It is still standing, and occupied by W. D. Westlake, Esq. Capt. John Coleman still lives in this fallen city, the last of the first settlers. In the spring of 1837, two more dry goods stores were opened, one by the Davenports, and one by John S. Sheller & Co.

During the years of 1835, 1836 and 1837, a few settlers made claims back from the river, along under the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie. Among these were David Sullivan, in 1835, immediately back of Rockingham, under the bluff. His farm extended to the bottom lands. Rufus Rieker also settled, the same year, and Rev. Enoch Mead, in the winter of 1837. The Hon. James Grant opened a large farm in 1838, upon the edge of the prairie at a little grove, called at that time, "Pieayune Grove." He enclosed three hundred and twenty acres, much of which he put under cultivation. He introduced the first blooded stock into the county, if not into the State, and did much for the agricultural interests of the county at that early day. The stock introduced

by Judge Grant, at that time, has been of immense value to our county, the fruits of which may be seen in the herds of many of our best farmers.

Among those who settled on the bluffs and on the edge of the prairie, were Lewis Ringlesby, Esq., E. W. H. Winfield, John Wilson, more particularly known as "Wildecut Wilson," from having often, as he said, "whipt his weight in wildeats," and John Friday, who broke the first ground upon the bluffs, seven acres for himself and four for Mr. Winfield.

Flour, in the winter of 1836, was from \$16 to \$20 per barrel; corn meal \$1.75 per bushel, and no meat of any kind for sale at any price, except deer, turkey and other wild game, of which there was plenty, at that day, in the timber lands of the bluff.

John W. Brown, Wm. Vantuyl and John Burnside, also, made claims or purchased them on Ma-ka-tai me-she-kia-kiah-Sepo, or Black Hawk Creek, just above Rockingham, in 1836. John Wilson obtained, that fall, two bushels of seed wheat from John Dunn, who had settled in Allen's Grove, which seed he had brought from Ohio. Mr. Winfield sowed the wheat that fall, and cut the crop the following year with a sickle. Such were the beginnings in agriculture by the settlers of 1836.

At this early day, business of all kinds was dull, and the inhabitants sought pleasure and pastime in hunting and fishing. Enormous specimens of the finny tribe were taken, and to the new comer, were objects of surprise and curiosity. Cat fish were taken, weighing from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. I caught a species of the pike called the Muskelunge, in Sugar creek, which empties into Cedar river, in June, 1837, that weighed thirty five and a half pounds, and measured five and a half feet long. The same summer, E. W. H. Winfield caught a cat fish in the Mississippi, at Rockingham, that weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. Having hauled it up in front of the hotel, it was soon surrounded with spectators. A little daughter of H. W. Higgins having caught a sight of the monster fish through the crowd, as it lay floundering on the ground, and not knowing exactly what it was, or the exact cause of the excitement, started off upon the run, exclaiming, "There, now, if I don't go and tell my Pa, they have killed our old sow." The river and the forest furnished ample sport as well as food for the early settler. Venison was often purchased for two and three cents per

pound. Wild turkeys, for twenty-five⁷⁵/₁₀₀ to fifty cents, and prairie chickens were so plentiful that they were generally given away by the sportsmen.

In the summer of 1837, a steam saw and flouring mill was erected by Capt. Sullivan, it being the first of the kind built in Scott county, or upon this side of the Mississippi, between Burlington and Du Buque. A Methodist church was organized in 1836, and in the fall of 1837, the Rev. Enoch Mead gathered a small church of the Presbyterian order. In 1840, the Rev. Zachariah Goldsmith, an Episcopalian, organized a church. All congregations worshipped, by turns, in a small church building erected by common subscription. It was also used as a school house. In 1838, Rockingham contained forty-five houses, including stores and work-shops, and, in 1839, there were four dry goods and three grocery stores, besides a drug store and some whisky shops. Mechanics of nearly all trades had settled there, but the financial state of things at that date was so low that but little was done in the way of trade.

Scott county was organized, and named, after Gen. Winfield Scott, at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, which met at Burlington in December, 1837. The same act provided for holding an election for the county seat on the third Monday of February, 1838. Rockingham and Davenport being the only points to be voted for, the polls were to be opened at the Rockingham House, in Rockingham, and the Davenport Hotel, in Davenport, and at the house of E. Parkhurst, in the town of Parkhurst, now Le Claire. This same legislative act also provided for an election to be held, two weeks after the county seat election, for choice of county officers, at which last election, Rockingham elected her candidates. The commissioners were B. F. Pike Alfred Carter and A. W. Campbell, with E. Cook for County Clerk.

The great importance of the county seat election is apparent. The fortunate town in the election was to become important from having the seat of justice. Great preparations were made for a spirited contest. The matter had been before the Legislature, and an attempt was made to locate it by that body, but a scheme of bribery and corruption among some of its members was brought to light, and an act then passed to leave it to the people. The leading men in the contest upon the Rockingham side were Col.

Sullivan, the Messrs. Davenport, Dr. E. S. Barrows, G. B. Sargent, J. S. Shiller, J. C. Higginson, W. Barrows, H. W. Higgins, Wm. Vantuyl, O. G. McLain, Fitzpatrick, Phipps, Shepherd and others besides many that were non-residents of the town, who lent their influence and time upon the occasion. Davenport had her Le Claire, Col. Davenport and sons, Judge Mitchell, James Mackintosh and brother, D. C. Eldridge, John Owens, and a host of others, men of means, talent and influence.

Rockingham, in this first election, if conducted on fair principles, had no cause to fear the result. She had no need of resorting to unfair means to gain the election. The Southern part of the county, at that time, was the most densely populated. She could poll more votes than Davenport, besides which the Le Claire township, at the head of the rapids, took sides with Rockingham, expecting at some future time to effect an alteration in the county lines on the North, so as to make Le Claire more central, and, of course, it was policy to vote for the most Southern point in the election.

The returns of the election were to be made to Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, we then belonging to that Territory. The act specified that the place having the largest number of votes, should be declared the county seat, and that it should be the duty of the Governor upon such return being made, to issue his proclamation accordingly. Davenport, well knowing her weakness and want of "material aid," entered into a contract with a man by the name of Bellows, from Du Buque, to furnish voters at so much per head, board, whisky and lodging to be furnished by the party requiring service.

The day of election came, and with it came also the importation of voters by the "Bellows Express." They were from Du Buque and Snake Diggings, eleven sleigh loads of the most wretched looking rowdies and vagabonds that had ever appeared in the streets of Davenport. They were the dregs of the mining districts of that early day; filled with impudence and profanity, soaked in whisky and done up in rags. Illinois contributed largely by vote for Davenport. There was no use in challenging such a crowd of corruption, for they hardly knew the meaning of the word perjury. So they were permitted to vote unmolested. Rockingham at this election, whatever she may have done afterwards, observed a strict, honest and impartial method of voting. There

was no necessity for a resort to intrigue. She knew her strength and had it within herself. The election being over, the Du Buque delegation of miners returned home, having drunk ten barrels of whisky and cost the contracting parties over three thousand dollars in cash!

Davenport polled a majority of votes. The rejoicing was most enthusiastic. Bonfires and illuminations were exhibited, and the result was considered a great and final triumph. But while these rejoicings were going on in Davenport, Dr. E. S. Barrows and John C. Higginson were on their way to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to see Gov. Dodge, with documents sufficient to prove the frauds that had been perpetrated at Davenport. Upon this exposure the Governor refused to issue his certificate of election.

Thus things remained, until the Legislature met in June, at Burlington, at which time they passed an act for another election for the county seat, between Davenport and Rockingham, to be held in the following August. This act more particularly defined the manner in which the election should be carried on, and voters were required to have a residence of sixty days. The returns of this election were to be made by County Commissioner's Clerk, E. Cook, Esq., to the Sheriff of Du Buque county, and he was to count the votes in the presence of the County Commissioners of that county. The place having the greatest number of votes was to be entered on the books of the Commissioners, and such place to become the seat of justice.

At this election, Rockingham feeling rather sore under the treatment at the last election, laid aside all conscientious scruples in relation to the whole matter, and chose to fight the enemy in their own way, well knowing that act, by its wording, did not require legal votes. The campaign opened with vigor. The note of preparation was sounded, and contending parties summoned to the field. The county was canvassed, and the unstable and wavering were brought into the ranks on one or the other side. Building lots were proffered and accepted for influence and for votes, in both places. Col. Sullivan employed many extra hands around his mill just about that time. The struggle was harder than before, and the corruptions much greater, though carried on in a different manner. The day of election came. The officers appointed to attend the polls, were either not sworn at all, or sworn illegally, so that in case of defeat, a plea might be setup for a new election.

The ballot box was stuffed. Illegal voting in various ways was permitted. Non-residents of Scott county swore they were "old settlers," while the poll-books and ballot box showed a list of names that no human tongue was ever found to answer to.

A great mystery seemed to hang over the Rockingham polls. They had been watched by the Davenport party, and yet when the ballot box was emptied of its contents, it showed most astonishing results. The committee sent down from Davenport to watch the polls, could never explain where all the votes came from! The names in the box and on the poll-books agreed, but the great difficulty seemed to be, that the settlement did not warrant such a tremendous vote. This, however, was afterwards explained as being in strict conformity with the oath taken by some of the Judges or Clerks of the election, which was, that they should "to the best of their ability, see that votes enough were polled to elect Rockingham the County Seat."

The election being over, the returns were made to the Sheriff of Du Buque county, and counted in the presence of the Commissioners, as provided in the Act, when a majority was found for Rockingham. The Commissioners, for some cause, failed to make the entry upon their records, as required by the Act, but, during the week, took the liberty of "purging the polls," throwing out a sufficient number of votes to give Davenport the majority by two votes. One of the votes thus thrown out, was that of John W. Brown, who settled on Black Hawk creek in 1835, and was still living there.

By this proceeding, Davenport was declared the county seat. Whereupon the Rockingham party made application to the Supreme Court for a Mandamus, directed to the County Commissioners of Du Buque county, requiring them to make the proper entry upon their records of the election in Scott county, in accordance with the act of the Legislature.

On the final hearing of the case, the Court decided that they had no original jurisdiction over the case, but at the request of the parties, the case having been fully argued upon its merits, the Court examined the whole question and gave an opinion, the effect of which was, that Rockingham was the county seat.

The Legislature being then in session at Burlington, passed an Act for another election. At this election there were two other points added to Davenport and Rockingham, as aspirants for the

county seat. One was the "Geographical centre," now Sloperville and the other was a quarter section of land at the mouth of Duck Creek, called "Winfield." Before the election, the Geographical centre was dropped. Davenport and Rockingham then commenced offering town lots, and money for the use of the county, in case the county seat should be located on their ground. Thousands of dollars and donations of lots and land were made, and bonds given to secure it to the county, in case of the selection of the point desired by either party. But at length Rockingham withdrew her claims upon condition that Davenport would build, free of expense to the county, a Court-House and Jail, similar to those in Rock Island, which she entered into bonds to do, and the election was left for decision between Davenport and the "Duck Creek cornfield," as it was called.

The Commissioners elected by the Rockingham party issued an order for a contract to build a Jail in Rockingham, as will be seen by the following notice, published in the *Iowa Sun*, of May 12th, 1840:

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Scott county, for building a JAIL in the town of Rockingham, until the first day of July next, on which day the proposals will be opened and the contract let.

A plan and specifications may be seen by calling on John H. Sullivan, Esq., Commissioner to superintend the erection.

Proposals to be endorsed: "Proposals for erecting a Jail in Scott county," and directed to "John H. Sullivan, Esq., Commissioner to superintend the erection of a Jail in Rockingham."

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Scott county.

ROCKINGHAM, May 12, 1840.

EBENEZER COOK, Clerk.

Davenport gained the election, built the public buildings free of all cost to the county, according to her contract, and thus terminated one of the most exciting questions that had ever disturbed the quiet of our peaceful community.

The battle was long and spirited. The contending parties withdrew from the bloodless field with happy triumph, each having out-generaled the other, and found that even when a victory was won, the laurels are not always sure: A peace treaty was held at the Rockingham Hotel in the winter of 1840, where the most prominent actors in the past scenes met as mutual friends, and buried the hatchet forever, ratifying the treaty, as it was called, by a grand ball, where more than forty couples mingled in the

dance and seemed to forget at once all the strife and bickerings of the past, and seal their friendship anew, with earnest and willing hearts.

During the whole of this controversy, singular as it may appear, the utmost good feeling and gentlemanly conduct prevailed. No personal feuds grew out of it, and, to this day, it is often the source of much merriment among the old settlers; and is looked upon only as the freaks and follies of a frontier life.

Rockingham was settled by a class of people noted for their social and friendly virtues. Nowhere in the West was there a more open-hearted and generous people. In sickness, of which there was much at an early day, all had sympathy and attention, and the most cordial good feeling prevailed throughout the whole community. They were united in every good work and enterprise, and always ready to kindly act.

A Ferry was established across the Mississippi river in the Spring of 1837, connecting with a State road up the South side of Rock River, which brought much travel on that route.

In 1845, the town began to decline. Many of the inhabitants left, and settled in other parts of the country, some in the city of Davenport. At present Rockingham is a deserted village, having but three or four families left in it, the buildings having been moved into the country for farm houses, or to Davenport for dwellings.

CHAPTER IV.

DAVENPORT TOWNSHIP.

This township, like Rockingham, has bluff lands that are somewhat broken near the river, until we reach a point three miles above the city of Davenport, where it opens out into a beautiful prairie called Pleasant Valley. The bluff, or timber line, between the river and prairie is from one to two miles wide, and was formerly well wooded.

By the "bluffs" of the Mississippi river, we do not mean here that they are an abrupt or perpendicular ascent, but a gentle rise from the river or bottom lands; not so steep but roads may be con-

structed up almost any part of them. The general elevation of these bluffs, or high-lands, is about one hundred feet above the waters of the Mississippi, and, in many places, of very gentle ascent, and covered with cultivated fields and gardens to their tops.

But Davenport township differs from all others upon the river in the beautiful rolling prairies, immediately back from the river, after passing the bluffs. These prairies are not broken, as in common with those that approach so near the river, but are susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Back of the city of Davenport, the slope from the top of the bluff to Duck creek, covered as it is with gardens and fields, is one of uncommon beauty and richness; and the farms, that now cover the prairie for seven or eight miles back, cannot be excelled in any country.

Duck creek, which passes through the whole length of this township, rises in Blue Grass, some ten miles West of Davenport and running East, empties into the Mississippi five miles above the city; its course being up stream, parallel with the Mississippi, and only one or two miles distant from it. It affords an ample supply of water for stock, and is never dry in summer, being fed by numerous springs along its course. Its Indian name is Si-kama-que Sepo, or Gar creek, instead of Duck creek.

But before entering in detail upon the settlement of this township, there is much to interest and engage the attention of those who may desire a knowledge of its more remote history, which, although but little known, is interesting and important. As has already been observed, the locality of Davenport and its surroundings have been the camping ground of the Indian from time immemorial. Marquette and Joliet, the first discoverers of the country, one hundred and eighty-nine years ago, found the tribes of the Illini here. (See Discoveries and Explorations of Mississippi River, by Shea, Vol. i., p. 30; also, Annals of the West, p. 31.) There were three villages or towns; the main one at which they landed was called "Pewaria," where we suppose Davenport now stands, as it is laid down upon Marquette's original map on the West side of the "River Conception," as he named the Mississippi. This map is a fac-simile of the autograph one, by Father Marquette, at the time of his voyage down the river in June, 1673; and was taken from the original, preserved at St. Mary's College, Montreal. (See explorations of the Mississippi River, by Shea, p. 289.)

Of the tribes found here by Father Marquette, and among whom he established a Mission, little is known, except his first account of them, as they have become extinct. The tribes of the "Illini", aboriginal, (Hall's Sketches of the West, vol. i, part ii, p. 142,) seem to have been very numerous at that time, being scattered over the vast country lying between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, for we find that Marquette, in his second voyage here to found the Mission, (Shea, vol. i, p. 53,) was accompanied part of the way by some "Illinois and Pottawatomies," and we find them settled at that day upon the Illinois river, at Peoria and La Salle's trading post; and also on the Kankakee and as low down on the Mississippi river as Cape Girardeau. They seemed to be less warlike than the Iroquois and Wyandots, and roamed at pleasure unmolested, over all lands and among all tribes.

The Sacs and Foxes came from the northern lakes, but at what date it is difficult to ascertain. The Foxes were originally called Outagamies (Schoolcraft, vol. VI, p. 193.) From what tribe they descended is not known. About the seventeenth century we find them with the Iroquois committing depredations upon the whites among the great lakes of the North.

It has been inferred, says Schoolcraft, (Vol. VI, p. 193,) "from their language, that they belonged to the Algonquin tribes, but at an early day were ejected from, and forsaken by them." We find them in 1712 with the Iroquois making an attempt to destroy Detroit; being routed, they retired to a peninsula in Lake St. Claire, where they were attacked by the French and Indians, and driven out of the country. We next find them on Fox river, at Green Bay. Their character seems to be perfidious. They were a constant annoyance to the trapper and the trader, ever creating difficulty and disturbance among other tribes. "Having been defeated at the battle of "Butte des Morts," or "Hill of the Dead," with great slaughter, the remnants of the tribe fled to the banks of the Wisconsin." (Schoolcraft, vol. VI, p. 191.) We have no further notice of them until their settlement upon the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The Sacs and Foxes took possession of the lands belonging to the Iowas, (Annals of the West, p. 713,) whom they partly subjugated." "The Foxes had their principal village on the West side of the Mississippi river, at Davenport." "A small Sank village was on the West side of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the

Des Moines river." This was between 1785 and 1800. The Sauks were the original occupants of Saganaw, on Lake Michigan, and were allies of the Foxes in 1712, in an attempt to drive the French out of Michigan.

Thus far in our history are we able to trace the immediate occupants of our soil, prior to possession by the United States. The early French traders found a village of Foxes at Du Buque, with the Chief "Pica-Maskie," and another at the mouth of the Wabbesse-pinecon river, a Sauk village with "No-No" as Chief. But a still larger village of Foxes was where the city of Rock Island now stands, called "Wa-pello's Village," while the main Sauk village, "Black Hawk's Town" was on Rock river, between Camden and Rock Island. The traffic with the Indians was carried on by the Canadian French, in Mackinaw boats. There were no established trading posts. The constant wars among the tribes continued to diminish their numbers. The Sioux, the Chippewas, the Winnebagoes, and Menomenies were the bitter enemies of the Sauks and Foxes. They were ever lurking upon each other's trail, and never letting slip an opportunity of gathering a few scalps, in revenge for some fancied wrong.

In the Spring of 1823, the Indian Agent at Prairie Du Chien, by request of the Sioux, Winnebagoes and Menomenies, then allied in their petty wars, sent an invitation to the Chiefs and Braves of the Fox village at Du Buque, to meet their enemies in council, and forever bury the tomahawk, and settle all differences existing between the several tribes. The Sauks and Foxes were becoming reduced in numbers. Their faithless, perfidious and treacherous course of life among all the nations through which they had traveled, from the great Lakes of the North, to the valley of the Mississippi, had followed them. Their warriors had been slain, and they felt their strength fading away. They were willing now to live on terms of peace with their neighbors, and very readily accepted the invitation. Pica-Moskie was their Chief. Not suspecting the treachery of their enemies, all the principal Chiefs and Braves of their band left their village at Du Buque, for the treaty at Prairie Du Chien.

The Sioux and Winnebagoes had deceived their Agent, and only laid a plot to draw the Foxes from their village, for the purpose of entrapping them. They therefore sent spies down the river, just before the appointed time for the treaty, to watch the

movements of the unsuspecting Foxes. On the second night after leaving Du Buque, the party made an encampment a little below the mouth of the Wisconsin river, on the eastern shore, and while cooking their evening meal, and smoking around their camp-fires, without the least suspicion of danger, they were fired upon by more than a hundred of their enemies; a war party that had been sent down for that purpose. But two of the whole number escaped. In the general massacre that followed, these jumped into the river and swam to the western shore, carrying the sad news of the murder to their village. This produced consternation and alarm. Such treachery, even in Indian warfare, was startling. The Chiefs and brave men had been slaughtered without mercy, and an attack upon their village might be expected. Their leaders were dead, and dismay and confusion reigned throughout the camp.

The surviving warriors were assembled in Council to select another Chief. A half-breed, of Scotch descent, of much daring and bravery, by the name of Morgan, was elected and named Ma que-pra um. A war party was soon formed under their new leader to march on the faithless Sioux and avenge the death of their Chief and brave men. The preparations were soon completed. The plot was laid. All was ready. The council fire was again lighted and the warrior band, headed by their new Chief, sat around in sullen silence, painted and hung in all the paraphernalia of the Indian warrior. The wail and lamentation for the dead were changed to the deep, piercing yell of the savage! All the dark hatred of the Indian nature was depicted on the countenances of this revengeful group, and there went up a shout, the war-cry of their tribe, such as the rugged cliffs and hills of Du Buque had never heard before or since. With blackened faces chanting the death song, they entered their canoes and started on their mission of blood.

Arriving in the vicinity of Prairie Du Chien, from the opposite bluffs, the spies of the party discovered the encampment of the foe, almost directly under the guns of the Fort. The setting sun was just gilding the walls of Fort Crawford, and the sentinel on its ramparts had just been roused from his listlessness by the beat of "tat oo;" the Indians lay indolently in their camp, little dreaming of the fate that awaited them. On seeing the position of the enemy, the plan of attack was soon formed. The Foxes lay in

ambush until the darkness of the night should shield them from observation. A sufficient number was left with the canoes, with instructions to be a short distance below the Fort. The warriors then stripped themselves of every incumbrance, but the girdle, containing the tomahawk and scalping knife, and went up the river some little distance, when, about midnight, they swam the Mississippi and stealthily crawled down upon the encampment.

All was darkness and silence! No sentinel watched the doomed camp! The smouldering fire of the first wigwam they reached, revealed to them, as they threw aside the curtained door, an Indian smoking his pipe in meditative silence. The leader Chief siezed him, and without noise carried him outside the lodge and slew him without alarming the camp. The work of death went on from lodge to lodge in stillness and silence, until the knife and hatchet had done their bloody work, severing not only the scalp but many of the heads of their Chieftains!

The work was done, and with one loud, wild whoop of satisfaction and revenge, the Fort was awakened, the sentry sent forth his note of alarm, while the assailants took to the canoes belonging to the enemy, rejoined the party, and with a yell of triumph were far down the Mississippi before the officers of the Fort were in readiness to march. With the trophies of victory they soon reached their village, dancing the "scalp-dance." Packing up their valuables, the whole band deserted their town at Du Buque, descending the river, and settled where the city of Davenport now stands.

This massacre took place within the memory of some now living here, who related these facts to the author, and they still have a most vivid recollection of seeing the returning band, as they came down past Rock Island with their canoes lashed side by side, the heads and scalps of their slaughtered enemies, set upon poles, still reeking with the blood of their victims. They landed amid the most deafening shouts of savage triumph, and celebrated their victory with the Sacs, singing their war-songs and exhibiting with savage ferocity, the clotted scalps and ghastly faces of the treacherous Sioux, Winnebago and Menomonic, of whom they had killed seventeen of their best Chiefs and warriors, besides other men, women and children of the tribe. From that event, until the removal of the Sacs and Foxes, this village was called "Morgan" after their Chieftain.

This brief sketch of the history of our immediate vicinity, before

the dawn of civilization, must suffice. The Indian who possessed the soil was here in his own right, by whatever means he possessed it. The early missionaries had taught him the first principles of Christianity. He believed in the Great Spirit. He worshipped no idols, nor bowed to any superior but the great "Manito." They had their Seers and Prophets, and believed in a tutelary spirit. They made no sacrifice of human life to appease the wrath of an offended Deity. They observed their fasts and holy days with blackened faces, and with midnight lamentations. They believed in a future of rewards but not of punishments, and were ever ready, and proud to sing the death song even at the stake, that they might enter the elysian fields of the good hunting ground. They never blasphemed. There is no word in their language by which to express it.

The Indian's home is wherever the finger of destiny points; yet his sympathies often cluster deeply around the place of his nativity and the scenes of his earlier life. Thus was it with them when they came to leave their home upon As-sin-ne-Me-ness, (Rock Island,) and the As-sin-ne-Se-pe, (Rock River.) In all their wanderings, from the great Lakes on the north, to the Ohio on the south, and the Mississippi on the west, they had never found a home like this. The bluffs and the islands furnished them animals for the chase, while the clear waters of the As-sin-ne-Se-po gave them the finest fish. The fields yielded them an abundance of the maize, the potato, beans, melons and pumpkins, and they were as happy as the roving spirit of their nature would allow, when in the spring of 1814, the white man came, and with the din of preparation for work, the solitude was broken, and the first sounds of civilization burst upon their ears.

Attempts were made at that time to plant Forts along the Upper Mississippi. (Annals of the West, p. 743.) The only means of transportation was by armed boats. Maj. Zachary Taylor, (President of the U. S. in 1850,) was in command of one of these boats. He left Cap au Gris, (Cap au Grey,) in August, of this year, with three hundred and thirty-four men, for the Indian Towns at Rock Island, with instructions to destroy their villages and cornfields. (Annals p. 744.) The Indians were located on both sides of the river "above and below the rapids." But in this attempt he was frustrated by the Indians receiving aid from neighboring tribes and some British allies then at Prairie du Chien. The battle was

severe, and lasted some three hours, commencing on the rapids above, at Campbell Island (p. 745.)

In May, 1816, the Eighth Regiment and a Company of riflemen, in command of Col. Lawrence, came up the river in boats, and landed at the mouth of Rock River. After some examination, the lower end of Rock Island was fixed on, for a site to build a Fort. On the 10th of May, they landed on the Island. A store house was first put up, which was the first building ever on the Island. A bake-house was next built, and then Fort Armstrong was commenced. At this time there were about ten thousand Indians in, and around the place on both sides of the river. Col. George Davenport, then attached to the army, was general superintendent. (See Biog. Col. D., in Davenport Past and Present.) The Indians were much dissatisfied, and complained that the noise made by the white man in building on the Island would disturb the Great Spirit, whose residence they believed to be in a cave at the foot of the Island.

From this date until the Black Hawk War, Rock Island was only a frontier military post, and although this notice does not come strictly into the History of Scott County, yet so intimately are its early pioneer scenes connected with it, that it seems almost indispensable to make some mention of it. Tranquility had in a measure been restored between the whites and Indians, when the Black Hawk War broke out. A few remarks on the causes of this war may not be uninteresting.

Black Hawk had ever been dissatisfied with the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, (American State Papers—16—247 and Land Laws 514,) by Gen. Harrison for their lands on Rock River, and upon a requisition of the United States to surrender these lands to the whites for settlement, Black Hawk refused. He had been in the service of Great Britain in the war of 1812, and received pay and presents annually. He openly proclaimed himself and party British subjects. (Annals, p. 649.) At the treaty held at Portage Des Sioux in 1814, to recognize and re-establish the treaty of Gen. Harrison, which had been broken on the part of some of the Indians, by the part they took in the war of 1812, Black Hawk and his band refused to attend. It appears that he had continued depredations on the whites after peace was declared, and at this treaty, a "talk" at Portage Des Sioux, the Commissioners on the part of the United States required them to render up and

restore all such property as they had plundered or stolen from the whites, and in default thereof, to be cut off from their proportion of the annuities, which they were to receive for their lands, by the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. This was one of the causes that led to the Black Hawk war. The disaffected portion of the tribe under Black Hawk were for resistance, while Keokuk, the chief of the peace party, had signed the articles of treaty with his principal braves.

There was a general dissatisfaction among all the tribes of the Upper Mississippi at this time. In the transportation of military stores and traders' goods, in boats, the whites were often attacked, and they had to go armed. Col. Taylor had an engagement in person, with several hundred Indians among the islands, just below this city. Being overpowered by numbers he was obliged to retire with a small loss.

In the treaty which ceded the lands of Rock River to the United States, it was stipulated that the Indians should retain possession of them until they were brought into market, or sold for actual settlement. This gave to the Indian as much right, as a fee simple title, until 1829, at which time the lands were sold, and Black Hawk's tower, between Camden and Rock Island, passed into the hands of the whites. On his return from hunting in the spring of 1830, he was informed for the first time that his home had passed into other hands; and that he must remove, with the rest of his tribe, West of the Mississippi. This he refused to do in the strongest terms. He visited Canada to see his British Father, and Gen. Cass at Detroit, who advised him, if he owned the land to remain where he was, that he could not be disturbed. (Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present, p. 23.)

All efforts made by Keokuk, or his white friends, to induce Black Hawk, on his return, to remove West, were unavailing. He is said to have exhibited more attachment for his native land at this time, than ever before or after. In the spring of 1831, his people commenced planting corn at his village, and the whites who had laid claim to it, ploughed it up. This aroused all the native fire and indignation of Black Hawk. He at once formed his plan of resistance. He threatened the whites. They became alarmed. The little Fort at Rock Island was too weak at such a remote point, and Gen. Gaines ordered ten companies of militia to Fort Armstrong. A conference was had with Black Hawk but

he still refused to leave. The troops marched upon his town, and he retired across the river and located his village where the farm of the Hon. E. Cook was formerly, just below the city of Davenport. Another talk was then had, and Black Hawk agreed not to cross the river without permission. But the following spring he is found pressing his way up Rock River with his whole band of warriors, men, women and children, expecting to be joined by other tribes and his friends, the British allies. But in this he was disappointed, and being pursued by Gen. Atkinson with six hundred regulars, he fled for the wilds of Wisconsin, committing depredations and massacres along his route. The war was now begun in good earnest.

On the 15th of Sept., 1832, the Black Hawk war being ended, a treaty was held with the Sacs and Foxes by Gen. Scott, upon the ground now occupied by the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company in this city. At this treaty a small strip of land only was ceded to the United States, called the "Black Hawk Purchase." It lay along the Mississippi river, beginning at a point on the boundary line between Missouri and Iowa, which is now the south east corner of Davis County, and running thence to a point on Cedar river, near the north east corner of Johnson County, thence in a northwest direction to a point on the south boundary of the Neutral Grounds, then occupied by the Winnebagoes, and thence with said line to a point on the Mississippi river, a short distance above Prairie du Chien, it being only about sixty miles in the widest place and contained about six millions of acres. The Indians peaceably removed from it on the first of June, 1833, and thus gave to the whites free access to this beautiful land.

We now enter into details upon the first settlements in and around the city of Davenport. The beauty of its location has been often descanted upon. It needs no pen of mine to describe its loveliness, nor the rich and varied landscape that surrounds it. But there are thoughts that crowd upon the memory as we gaze upon its unparalleled growth and importance. Let us review for a moment, before we trace its history.

Twenty-seven years ago, the first cabin was erected by the white man. The retreating foot-steps of the red-man were still heard over these bluffs. The poles of his wigwam still stuck along the banks of this noble river. The graves of his people were still

fresh upon the brow of our bluffs, and the corn-hills and playgrounds of his children have been covered over with the habitations of man !

This mighty river that once bore to our shores the frail bark of a Marquette and a Joliet, has become the thoroughfare of nations. Where the light canoe of the savage once glided in safety, the Scu-ti-chemon, (fire canoe or steamboat,) of the white man now floats with majesty and splendor, and this magnificent river has become the highway of a mighty nation. The Mackinaw trading boat with its French voyageur, has left its moorings on As-sin-ne Man-ess, (Rock Island;) and old Fort Armstrong that had stood like a watchful sentinel on the jutting rocks of the Island for more than forty years, has been burned down by sacrilegious hands.

In the Spring of 1836, John Wilson, or "Wild Cat Wilson," as he was called, who was an old "claim maker," (he and his boys having made and sold the one where Rockingham was located, and one where now is the farm of Judge Weston), commenced making a claim on the edge of the Prairie, on the Blue Grass road from Davenport, where the farm of Mr. Depro now is, afterwards the Dr. Bardwell place. The Indians who were then living on the Iowa river frequently came in here to the trading house of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The trail passed directly across where Wilson was making his claim. He was cutting trees for logs, and had some two or three yoke of oxen hauling them together for the house, when a company of Indians came along on their way to the trading house. They were a part of the disaffected band of Black Hawk, and as usual felt cross and bitter toward the white man, whom they looked upon as an intruder. They ordered Wilson to desist from making any improvements; told him that he should not live there, and that he must leave. "Old Wild Cat," who was used to Indians, with whom he often had difficulties, and most probably with some of this very band, took little heed of what they said, but urged on his work without any fear of trouble from them. The Indians, after remaining in Davenport and on the Island for a few days, left for their home, full of whisky, and ripe for a quarrel. On arriving at Wilson's they rode up to the spring, near which the house was building; (the same that now stands there, used as a stable.) They got off and turned their ponies loose, laid off their blankets and deliberately prepared for a fight. Wilson and his two sons were all there were of the whites. Wil-

son was a short distance in the woods chopping. The attack was made upon James, who was driving the team. He ran for his father and Samuel. On their arrival, the old man, who never feared Indian or white man, bear or wild cat, pitched in for a general fight. The Indians, some twelve or fourteen in number, soon had "Old Wild Cat" down, when one of the boys, not having any weapon, unyoked an ox, and with the bow knocked down two or three of the Indians, which released his father, who springing to his feet caught his axe, which he had dropped in the first onset, and turning upon them, he struck an Indian in the back, splitting him open from the neck nearly to the small of the back. This dampened the ardor of the savages for a moment, when Wilson calling on his boys to fight, and raising the "Wild Cat" yell, he made at them again, when they gathered up the wounded Indian and fled. He soon died, and the next Sunday the Indians gathered in great numbers in the neighborhood of Wilson's, with threatening aspects.

Wilson, with his boys and a few neighbors, was forced in John Friday's cabin, where the Indians kept them nearly all day. A runner was sent to Mr. Le Claire and Col. Davenport, who settled the matter with the Indians, and cautioned them about traveling across the lands of "Old Wild Cat," telling them of his threats; that he would scalp the first "red-skin" he caught upon that trail. The Indians made a new trail from Davenport, running further North, through Little's Grove, and were never known to pass Wilson's after that affair.

Wilson, with his son Samuel, was hunting and trapping, in the Autumn of 1840 on, the "neutral grounds" belonging to the Winnebagoes, when a party of some thirty Indians fell upon him and robbed him of everything he had except a little clothing. Whether he was known by these Indians, or whether some of the Saes and Foxes were present, he never knew; but they took his team with all his effects and followed him out of their country. Mr. Wilson died a few years since near Moscow, on the Cedar river in this State.

George L. Davenport, Esq., made the first claim in Davenport Township, immediately after the treaty in 1832, which was before the time expired that the Indians were to give possession to the whites (June 1, 1833). Mr. Davenport has been familiar with the Indians from boyhood; was adopted into the Fox tribe while

young, and had no playmates in early life but the Indian boys. He learned to speak their language, and was an expert archer, swimmer and racer; ever ready to join in all their sports, and a general favorite with the whole tribe. This explains why he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off until the next year; for many emigrants took possession in the Autumn of 1832 after the treaty, but were driven off and had to await the time specified in the treaty for possession, viz: the 1st of June, 1833.

There is therefore an error in the history of Buffalo Township as to the first claim, and also the first ferry. Capt. Clark might have established the first public ferry, but Col. Davenport had a flat boat and used it for ferry purposes as early as 1827, running between the Island and the main shore, carrying pack-horses, cattle and goods for the Indian trade. He also kept a wood-yard on the Island after steamboats began to run here, and brought wood from Maple Island, and other places.

The claim upon which Davenport now stands was first made in the Spring of 1833, by R. H. Spencer and a Mr. McCloud. A difficulty arose between these men in respect to the claim, or some portion of it, when, to end the dispute, Antoine Le Claire purchased from both their entire interest for one hundred dollars. This was the first transaction in real estate in the city of Davenport, some of which has since been sold as high as two hundred dollars a foot. This claim comprised that portion of the city lying west of Harrison street, being outside of Le Claire's reserve. He fenced in and cultivated a portion of it near the bluff, embracing the ground now occupied by the Court-House and Jail. The early settlers will very readily call to mind the natural state of the ground in that portion of the city lying below Western Avenue. Where Washington Square is now enclosed, filled up and beautified, there was a quagmire that extended westward between Second and Fourth streets to the limits of the city. This slough that headed in Washington Square was caused by springs, forming soft spongy ground, impassable for man or beast; and until 1845, there were no streets opened, nor crossings, from Second to Fourth, below Western Avenue. Some of the residents of 1837 and 1838 will recollect cattle miring in this slough, and one or two instances in which they died in it. This portion of our city is now largely built up by the Germans, who mostly reside in the western portion of the city, and whose industry, energy and taste

have turned this low land into beautiful gardens, and covered it with homes and workshops.

In the Autumn of 1835, Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May, with Col. George Davenport, met at the house of the latter gentleman, on Rock Island, to consult as to the propriety of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim, on the west bank of the Mississippi river. The arguments offered in favor of such a project were, the unexampled fertility of the soil, the necessity for a town at some future day at the foot of the rapids, the unrivaled beauty of the location, its healthy position, &c. This meeting resulted in the purchase from Mr. Le Claire of all the land west of Harrison street, running along the bluff as far west as Warren street, and thence south to the river, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The town was named after Col. George Davenport. It was surveyed by Maj. Gordon in the Spring of 1836, who is said to have performed the service in less than a day, with his mental vision very much obscured by a certain decoction called by the Indians *scuti appo*, the "white man's fire water." From some of the lines which I have had occasion to trace since, I have never doubted the assertion.

The first improvements within the present city limits, were made by Mr. Le Claire upon the ground now occupied by the M. & M. R. R. Depot, in the Spring of 1833. But nothing in the way of farming or the more substantial improvements, took place till May, 1836, when Dr. James Hall and his two eldest sons took a contract from Mr. Le Claire to break a certain amount of land upon his "reserve," as it was called. This tract for breaking lay East of Brady street, beginning near the present corner of Brady and Second, extending up Second to Rock Island, and as far back as Sixth street. This was contracted for at five dollars an acre, except a certain portion, which the Halls were to have free of rent and two dollars and a half an acre for breaking, which they planted in potatoes and corn, obtaining the seed from Fort Armstrong, paying a dollar and a quarter a bushel for potatoes. The next year, this same ground was rented to the Halls for fifteen dollars an acre, upon which they sowed some wheat and raised a crop.

The first public house, or tavern, was built on the corner of Front and Ripley streets, in 1836, by Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport, and opened by Edward Powers, from Stephenson. The

next year it passed into the hands of John McGregor, from Kentucky.

In June, 1836, a very important personage arrived, bringing with him all the ingredients of a pioneer whisky shop, the first introduced upon the soil of Scott county. It was Capt. John Litch, from Newburyport, N. H. He had been a seafaring man, was far advanced in life, of a jovial disposition, full of anecdotes, and ever ready to toss off a glass of grog with any one who desired to join him. His log shanty stood on Front Street, below the subsequent site of Burnell, Gillet & Co's mill. Being in possession of the Captain's account book, or log, as he called it, it may interest some to make a few extracts; particularly as to the cost of material and labor at that day for building. His cabin was about 16x20 feet. It was afterwards enlarged.

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|---|-----------------|
| JUNE 30, 1836.—Paid Hampton for logs, &c., | \$112 00 |
| Paid for nails and sundries, | 5 00 |
| For raising 8 logs, 6 beams and sleepers, | 24 50 |
| Lime and hauling rock, | 12 00 |
| Lumber of Shoals & Eldridge, (Capt. Shoals and D. C. Eldridge,) | 14 44 |
| Lumber of Capt. Clark, | 24 93 |
| Carpenters and Joiners, | 63 50 |
| Nails and liquor, | 10 00 |
| Shingles, glass, sash and clear stuff, | 29 47 |
| Underpinning and painting, whitewashing, &c., | 11 00 |
| Locks, butts and screws, | 3 11 |
| Horse-rack and sawing corners of cabin, | 6 00 |
| Digging cellar, planking and timber, | 19 05 |
| Cost of the first whisky shop, | <u>\$386 00</u> |

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| Nov. 16.—R. H. Dr. to 4 glasses of whisky, 25 cents, 4 lbs. salt 12 cts. | 37 |
| To 2 glasses whisky, 12 cts., crackers and herring, 12,.... | 25 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Dec. 3.—To 2 mackerel, 25 cts., 1 pt. whisky, 12½ cts., | 37½ |
| To 1 quart whisky, 25c., tobacco 12½c., | 37½ |
| J. M. Cr. by 1 bbl. flour, | \$13 00 |
| By three days' work, \$1 per day, | 3 00 |
| Dr. to 4 barrels of lime, \$1.50 per bbl. | 6 00 |

JUNE 3, 1857.—Mr. E——

Dr.

| | |
|--|---------|
| To 73 muskrat at 22 cts., 4 minks 25c. | \$16 06 |
| To 1 fisher skin, 1 wolf, 1 badger, and 1 coon skin, 22 cts. each, | 88 |
| Cr. by 2 bush. corn, at \$1.25 per bush., | 2 50 |

But flour was sold as high as \$16 per barrel this year; pork 16 cts. a pound, and corn \$2 a bushel.

The eccentric Captain dealt in almost anything and everything that came along, as may be seen by his "log book" from the fine furs of the beaver and the otter, down to the wolf and polecat. In the provision line, he kept everything that could be had from pork and flour down to pumpkins and turnips; but the great attraction, however, the great leading article, was whisky. The Captain, too, had such a nice, peculiar way of making the "*critter*" palatable by various other ingredients, that his punches, cobblers, julips and cocktails, all made from whisky, were much sought after; and his store became the resort of not only those who wished to purchase the necessities of life, but the professional man, the politician, the claim speculator, the old discharged soldier and the Indian, all met here upon one common level, and talked over all matters of interest, under the balmy influence of the Captain's good cheer. His was the only store, tavern, saloon or public place of entertainment in the town or country, and was as much, perhaps to many, a resort of necessity as a place to quench thirst. Captain Litch died on the 5th of March, 1841, aged 55 years, with the stigma of having planted the first whisky-shop upon the soil of Scott county.

A ferry across the Mississippi was established in the year 1836, by Mr. Le Claire, who was appointed Postmaster and carried the mail in his pocket, while ferrying. It is said that his per centage due on his first quarter, was seventy-five cents! The ferry soon passed into the hands of Capt. John Wilson, who ran a flat-boat with oars until 1841, when it was supplied with a horse ferry, and in 1843 by a steam ferry boat. Capt. John Wilson, who for so many years owned and personally had charge of the ferry, was a native of New Hampshire. He purchased the ferry privilege of Mr. Le Claire in the Spring of 1837, although he had been engaged in it the year previous as special partner. The rights and privileges for ferry purposes, conveyed to Capt. Wilson by Mr. Le Claire, were one mile up and down the river each way from the ferry house, then standing at the foot of Main street, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Many will remember the faithful services of the old, experienced ferryman, who, in storm or tempest, night or day, was always at his post, in Summer on the water, in Winter on the ice, ready to do good service, ever meeting you with a smile, and one hand always extended with his

fingers playing to receive "that dime." He died of cholera in 1853.

The first white male child born in Davenport, was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the Autumn of 1836, who died at the Indian village, on the Iowa river, in August, 1840. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge, still living. Alexander W. McGregor opened the first law office, in 1836. A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon, in the house of Mr. D. C. Eldridge, corner of Front and Ripley streets. There were seven deaths this year, the first being that of Mrs. Tanneyhill. She was buried upon the brow of the bluff, where the First Baptist church now stands, on Sixth and Main streets, where a place had been selected as the burial grounds of the town. Others were buried in Mr. LeClaire's private ground, corner of 6th and LeClaire streets. This spot is now covered with improvements, (the graves all having been removed,) and is occupied by the family residence of W. Barrows, Esq. In his garden was buried Dr. Emerson, the owner of the celebrated Dred Scott, who accompanied his master to this territory, while he was in the army at Fort Armstrong; and it was upon this ground that the suit was predicated for Dred's freedom.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

This number begins the History of Scott county, which will be continued, in subsequent issues. It was written about three years ago, and the editor cannot be supposed to have made all the corrections of dates, and matters of allusion to years, but he has made them where most obvious. The explanation is due both to the writer, Mr. Barrows, and to the conductor of the *Annals*. To the old settlers, as well as new comers, it will afford a rich treat, and amply pay for reading, marking, and inwardly digesting, almost every page containing some striking incident. It is the only regret of the Committee of Publication, that its length must compell the insertion of the History in different numbers, instead of issuing it all at once. The type of the *Annals* has been changed to Long Primer, instead of Small Pica, thereby admitting more matter on a page. But it is utterly impossible to print more largely, until the Legislature takes the expense upon itself, or the Literary Public patronize the work, as the cheapest in the State and country.

LETTER OF ADJ. L. A. DUNCAN, OF THE 42^D REGT.
IOWA VOL. INFANTRY.

[The following extract of the letter of Adjutant Duncan, as published in the *Iowa City Republican*, was accompanied with the chain described; and it is safely deposited in the Cabinet of the State Historical Society.—EDITOR.]

FORT HALLECK, COLUMBUS, KY., }
Thursday, Jan. 8th, 1862. }

Eds. Republican:

On the 1st inst., a negro slave came into camp with a chain, weighing four or five pounds, tightly fastened about his neck. The poor negro had been guilty of the enormous crime of borrowing a gun from a Union man to shoot a squirrel for his sick wife, and for this unpardonable offense he was chained like a culprit. But the negro outwitted his master and got the chain off the rafter to which it was fastened. He was not ceremonious in bidding his master an affectionate farewell, but made for Columbus, where he arrived safely, with one end of the chain about his neck and the other end in his pocket. Some of the Company B boys of our regiment soon secured a file, and were not long in removing the hated load from his neck. I secured the chain as a present to the State Historical Society of Iowa City, and sent it to Iowa City by favor of Dr. S. W. Huff, Surgeon of the 12th Iowa. I hope it will be kept in the archives of the Institution as an evidence, in future years, of the barbarity of a system that will soon, I trust, be numbered among the things that were.

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OLIVER E. SPENCER,
Chairman of the Committee.

THE
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OF THE
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OF
IOWA.

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
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IOWA CITY:
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1863.

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THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL, 1863.

NUMBER II.

ARTICLE II.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY WILLARD BARROWS, ESQUIRE, OF DAVENPORT.

[Continued from page 47.]

In September of this year, 1836, a treaty was held with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the banks of the river, above the city, where the house of Mrs. Brabrook now stands. Governor Dodge was Commissioner on the part of the United States, to secure a tract of land upon the Iowa river, called "Keokuk's Reserve." There were present at the treaty about a thousand Chiefs, Braves and Warriors, and it was the last assemblage of the kind ever held here to treat for the sale of their lands. Mr. D. C. Eldridge was present, and relates the scenes at this treaty. Keokuk was head Chief, and principal speaker on the occasion. Black Hawk was present, but was not allowed to participate in the treaty, standing alone, outside of the grouse, with his son. Nau-she-as-kuk and a few other friends were silent spectators. This is the last time the old Chief ever visited this vicinity, which to him had been one of the dearest spots on earth, and around which his affections had clustered from boyhood. He was dressed on this occasion in the white man's style, having on an old black frock coat, and a

drab hat, with a cane, the very picture of disappointed ambition. Like the withered oak of his native forest, torn and shattered by the lightning's blast, the winter of age upon his brow, and his feeble, tottering steps pressing the soil he so much loved, he stood, a representative, a noble relic of his once powerful tribe, in meditative, dismal silence. What thrilling recollections, what heart-stirring scenes, must have passed through the mind of the aged patriarch of three score years, and what deep emotion must have filled his soul, as he reflected upon the past, and desired to unburden his crowded memory of the wrongs of his people toward him. But he was not allowed to speak. He had made a misstep in the great drama of life. He was a fallen Chieftain. His proud nature would not allow him to yield, and take a lowly seat in the Councils of his people, and so he stood the silent observer of the final contract, that tore him from the last foothold on the hunting grounds of his fathers. The saddened memory of years struggled for utterance, but the great Chieftain smothered it, with stoical indifference. He died on the Des Moines river, October 3d, 1839.

The varied accounts of the death and burial of Black Hawk are such as to induce the author to say, that he was not "buried in a sitting posture in the banks of the Des Moines river, where he could see the canoes of his tribe as they passed to the good hunting ground," as was stated in some accounts at the time of his death. Neither was he buried as Schoolcraft says, (Vol. 6, p. 554, 1857,) "with all the rights of sepulture which are only bestowed upon their most distinguished men," and that "they buried him in his war dress in a sitting posture on an eminence, and covered him with a mound of earth." He sickened and died, near Iowa-ville, the site of his old town, on the Des Moines river, in Wapello county, of this State; and was buried close by, like Wapello, another chief of his tribe, after the fashion of the whites. His grave was some forty rods from the river, at the upper end of the little prairie bottom where he lived. While performing the public surveys of this District in 1843, one of my section lines ran directly across the remains of the wigwam in which this great warrior closed his earthly career, which I marked upon my map, and from his grave took bearings to suitable land-marks; recorded them in my regular field notes, and transmitted them to the Surveyor General. Black Hawk's war-club was then standing at the head of his grave, having been often renewed with paint and

wampum, after the fashion of his tribe. At a later period it is said that a certain Dr. ———, of Warsaw, Ill., disinterred the body, and took the bones to Warsaw. Gov. Lucas learning this, required their return to him, when they were placed in the hall of the Historical Society at Burlington, and finally consumed by fire with the rest of the Society's valuable collections.

At the close of this year, 1836, there were some six or seven houses in the original limits of the town, and the population did not exceed one hundred, all told; while Stephenson had some five hundred inhabitants. There was but one main street, or public road leading through the town. This was up and down the river bank, or Front street. An Indian trail, which afterwards became a public road, led out of the city nearly where Main street now is, passing by the corner of 6th and Main, following the top of the ridge near the present residence of Mr. Newcomb, and running across the College Grounds, intersecting Main street on the West side of the square. Another Indian trail leading from the town, was from the residence of Mr. Le Claire, where the Depot now stands, passing up the bluff where Le Claire street now crosses Sixth, and entered Brady opposite the College grounds. Although a treaty had been made with the Indians and they had sold their lands, yet they still lingered around the place so dear to them. The trading house of Col. Davenport was still kept open, on the Island, and furnished supplies for them.

No portion of the great West, has the Indian been so loath to leave as the hunting and fishing grounds of Rock Island and vicinity. It is said to have been one of the severest trials of Black Hawk's life, to bid adieu to the home of his youth and the graves of his ancestors. When carried past Rock Island a prisoner, after his defeat and capture at the battle of Bad Axe, he is said to have wept like a child. The powder horn worn by him at his last battle, has recently been obtained from an old Pioneer soldier of the Black Hawk war and presented to the State Historical Society, by R. M. Prettyman, Esq., of Davenport. For many years after the removal of the Saes and Foxes to their new home beyond the Mississippi, parties of them would pay an annual visit and even now one sees the aged warrior walking over our city, pointing out to his children places of interest now covered by the wigwams of the white man. Even the fish taken in the As-Sinne-Sepo, (Rock River,) were considered by the Indian better than

any caught in the Mississippi or elsewhere. When the order came for their removal, it was with bowed heads and lingering steps they took up their line of march towards the setting sun, the children of destiny, a persecuted race, seeking an asylum from the oppression of the white man.

In May, 1837, a council of chiefs was held at the trading house of Col Davenport, on Rock Island, to consider the invitation sent to them by President Van Buren, for a deputation to visit him at Washington. At this "talk," Keokuk, as Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, was present, and a large number of under chiefs or braves. Among them were Wapello, Poweshiek, Pash-apa-ho, Nau-she-us-kuk, son of Black Hawk, and many others. At the same time a band of Pottawattamie Indians, then on their way to their lands on the Missouri river, were encamped on Black Hawk Creek, some three miles below this city. They had stopped to rest, and visit their friends the Sacs and Foxes. The head men of this band were invited to sit in council. I had the pleasure of being present with many other strangers, by invitation from Colonel Davenport. This band of Pottawattamies had been encamped for some time, and had annoyed the few settlers along the river and bluffs, by stealing their hogs, an article by the way that an Indian is very fond of. The inhabitants had sent to the old Fort at Montrose, where a few soldiers were still quartered, for assistance to remove these Indians. As the Council was about assembling on the Island, there appeared upon this side of the river a company of dragoons. The Lieutenant in command was soon set across the river, and by invitation took a seat in council. His errand was soon made known, when one of the Pottawattamie chiefs arose, and with much warmth denied the charge of stealing. He was told by the officer that he must prepare to march the next day. But he told the Lieutenant in insolent language that he would not go; that he had no provisions; that the agent had cheated him out of the annuities, and that the whole Federal combination was a heap of impositions. He was soon silenced by the agent, and in a more subdued manner, after being instructed to go by the Fort and get provisions, he told the Lieutenant that a part of his band was encamped on the Wabesipinicon river, and that if he would go up after them, he would be ready to accompany them on his return. The young officer not being up to Indian tricks, left immediately for the "Wapsie," in pursuit of

Indians. Upon his return a few days after, he very frankly acknowledged that he was "sold," and on looking for his friend the chief, he only found the smouldering ashes of his camp fire, and has never probably had the pleasure of meeting him since.

After this little business of the Lieutenant was concluded, the Council was opened in due form, by smoking the calumet. Keokuk, as usual, was the principal speaker. He first called an aged warrior, or chief, who made a few remarks on being again permitted to meet their white friends. He was followed by Keokuk, who slowly rose to his feet, letting drop his blanket from his shoulders, displaying his calico shirt with the necklace of grizzly bear's claws hung around his neck, and a proper quantity of wampum. His manner was dignified. All eyes were turned upon him, and a smile of satisfaction, if such a thing could be seen on the face of an Indian, could be traced, as this great orator began his speech. He alluded, in brief terms, to the friendly relations existing between the President and himself, was happy to hear from, and much pleased with, the invitation from him, for a visit. He then entered upon the importance of more material aid from his great father. This was done, probably to please his people and maintain his popularity. As he warmed up with the subject, he became animated and even eloquent. His speech was clear and distinct. He spoke fast, so much so that Mr. Le Claire, the interpreter, had frequently to stop him. His lofty bearing, his earnest intelligent look, and his well-timed gestures, all told that he was one of nature's orators. His own people had ever looked upon him as a man destined to rule. So powerful in argument was he that he has been known, by his eloquence in debate, to completely turn the multitude from their first purpose. He rose from obscurity to the Chieftainship of his tribe by the force of his talents; and was often charged by his red brethren with having white blood in his veins. There is a mystery hanging over the death of this celebrated Chief.

The Saes and Foxes, on their removal from here, first settled on the Iowa river; and, after the second purchase, they removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa, when government provided them a home in Kansas. They are now located on the waters of the Neosha and Osage rivers, South-west of Fort Leavenworth near the Shawnees and Kansas Indians, and have a tract of country embracing some

four hundred and thirty-five thousand acres. There are about sixteen hundred in both tribes, and draw from the United States an annuity of fifty thousand dollars per annum for their support. They have a large amount of farming lands opened for cultivation and an experienced farmer to teach them agriculture, but from the annual reports of the Indian Bureau we learn that their progress is slow, and their unwillingness to send their children to school exhibits a decided dislike to civilization and improvement. Their proud, independent, restless spirit, has led them several times since their location beyond the Missouri, to get up war parties for a descent upon the Sioux or other tribes, but their agent has been as prompt to put them down. They have never struck a blow since their residence there. Vast sums of money have been expended on these Indians to civilize and christianize them, but to little purpose. Some difficulties have arisen among themselves, since the death of Keokuk, but of what nature we are not able to relate.

Keokuk remained with them to the time of his death. Suspicion rested on him, in the minds of some of the tribe, of unfairness in the distribution of the annuities. He is said to have had a quarrel with Wai-sau-me-sau, a son of Black Hawk, on the subject of government annuities. Keokuk was charged with partiality towards his own friends and the whites. An effort was made to elect a new disbursing Chief, when the whites interfered and no change was effected.

At the annual payment of annuities in October, 1841, the long smothered vengeance in the hearts of Black Hawk's sons broke out against Keokuk, for his treatment of their father after his downfall, and one account at the time stated that he was stabbed by Wai-sau-me-sau. Another is that he was poisoned; but certain it is that he died very suddenly. Nau-she-as-kuk, the other son of Black Hawk, died at the reservation in Kansas, in 1856, of delirium tremens.

There are other incidents that occurred during the year 1836, and prior, that might be worthy of note. One that I recollect was a fight which took place among a band of Saes and Foxes, who were encamped on the bank of the river just below Cannon's Mills. They had been supplied, as usual, with liquor, by that unprincipled wretch the frontier whisky dealer, until all were drunk, when a general quarrel ensued; knives and tomahaws were at once re-

sorted to, and many were cut severely, while two were killed outright. In ordinary circumstances, the murderer must answer with his life, and if he flies, the friends and relatives of the deceased must pursue and bring the offender to justice. The Chief of the tribe requires his surrender at the hands of his relatives or his tribe, but in a drunken frolic when one is killed, no one is charged with the murder. It is set down to the whisky. The Indian is not to blame. It is the "che-moeo-man's senti-appo," or white man's fire-water, that has done the deed, and no sacrifice of blood is required to avenge the wrong.

In 1841, while making some explorations in the Sioux and Winnebago Indian country, upon the head waters of the Waubesa, Cedar and Iowa rivers, now Minnesota, I stayed a few days at the village of "Chos-chunka," or Big Wave, a Chief of the Winnebagoes. One beautiful moonlight night, the Indian children had been playing with unusual life and gayety, the young men and maidens had roamed at large around the village, and the sports and moonlight games had made the wild woods echo with the rude and sometimes boisterous mirth of these sons of the forest. Our host had pointed to our lodgings in one end of his wigwam, and all had retired, when there came over the stillness of the night, one of those Indian yells so familiar to many of our frontier villages. I knew it well, and as two drunken Indians approached the village, a stir among its inmates was heard, as one and another crept from his lodge to hear the news from the trading house, or some border whisky-shop. Chos chunka turned on his bed, and with his long pipe stem stirring the embers, he soon kindled a blaze, lit his pipe and fell back upon his pallet. There was now a glimmering light from the re-kindled embers, so that from beneath my blanket I could see all that passed within the wigwam. The noise increased. Footsteps were heard passing by our lodge; it was evident the Indians were gathering for a "Big Drunk." Soon the bear skin door of the lodge was pushed aside and one of the wives of the Chief, who had been absent a few moments, entered and whispered something in his ear. She went away and the Chief resumed his pipe, and lounged upon his bear-skin bed. The wife soon returned, bearing with her a bottle containing the accursed poison, which she presented to Chos-Chunka. He refused, and bidding her go away, he remained upon

his bed. But he seemed uneasy, and at last arose and sat by the fire. Again his squaw brought the fatal bottle, of which she had evidently tasted, and again he refused it, when she threw her arms around his neck and placed the bottle to his lips. His resolutions were all overcome, and he drank, then bade her begone. But the fatal draught had been taken, and its fire was fast passing through his veins. The noise in the adjoining lodge, where the festive board was spread, had now become loud and boisterous. All at once the Chief threw aside his pipe, and rushed out of his lodge.

I spoke to my companions, A. W. Campbell and the interpreter, when we at once arose and made our way out to see the condition of things among the Indians. I had messages, and a pass or permit to visit the country, from Gov. Chambers, endorsed by the Indian Agent, Rev. David Lowry, at Ft. Atkinson, on Turkey river, and well knew that under ordinary circumstances, I was safe while a guest of the Chief, and under the protection of his lodge. I well knew, too, that it was the courtesy due to us, that so long prevented him joining the festive party, for while he was struggling so hard between whisky and politeness, he turned many sorrowful and imploring glances toward our silent couch. We spent but a short time looking into the lodge where the drunken scene was fast preparing for a bloody ending. As we stood there viewing the circle of Indians within, a dog ran across the ring when a drunken Indian struck him in the ribs. In a moment the owner grappled with the offender, and soon the melee became general. On all such occasions every weapon of a deadly sort is hid by the squaws before the commencement of the frolic. But, in the tussle about the dog, they kicked from under the matting a hatchet. The infuriated savage caught it with all the avidity of the avenger of blood, and with one stroke, cut the scalp from the other's head, from the forehead to the eye! One single yell was heard, and with a rush, one side of the wigwam was carried away, and the howling of the dogs and crying of the squaws, soon brought the whole village together. As the motley group poured out of the dilapidated wigwam, we soon found our way back to the lodge of the Chieftain, and snugly ensconced ourselves in bed, covered up head and ears, peep holes excepted. In a few moments Chos-Chunk came in with nine of his braves and friends. The usual circle was soon formed and the bottle began to pass, but in the midst of their revelry, the Chief would often caution them about

too much noise, as he had distinguished friends visiting him, and they must not be disturbed. That they were "big captains," and making a picture of their country to show his great Father, the President, (I was surveying for my map of Iowa, published in 1845.) In their drunken carousal I could see that same low, vulgar, nonsensical merriment which is often exhibited in the white man on similar occasions. They told their love stories and sung their bachanalian songs, until one after another fell over and were left to sleep away the fumes of that drink, which has carried thousands of these ignorant savages to the grave.

An Indian, when he once tastes liquor, never leaves it until he is drunk or it gives out. He comprehends no other use of it but to stupify. It is no welcome beverage to him, for they do not love the taste of it, but its effects. The palate of the Indian is as little vitiated as that of a child. They use no salt nor seasoned food, and their taste is keen and remarkably sensitive. I have seen the Indian in apparent agony by drinking whisky, which is generally well spiced with red pepper and gums, to keep up its strength, and I have seen the young man and maiden held by main strength, while the whisky has been administered, to teach them to drink.

The next morning, after the affray above narrated, I visited the lodge of the wounded Indian. He refused in sullen silence to converse upon the subject, and would only say, "too much senti-appo." No hard feelings were entertained towards the offender, all was charged to the whisky account.

Among the settlers at the close of the year 1836, were Antoine Le Claire, Phillip Hambaugh, Lewis Hibbert, George L. Davenport, L. S. Colton, G. C. R. Mitchell, Maj. Wm. Gordon, D. C. Eldridge, Dr. Emerson, James and Robert McIntosh, James M. Bowling, Ira Cook, Sen., and his sons Wm. L., Ebenezer, John P. and Ira Cook, Jr., Adam and John Noel, John Armil and sons, James and Walter Kelly, Dr. James Hall and sons, Alexander W. McGregor, his father and brother, John and David Le Claire, Wm. R. Shoemaker, Edward Powers, James R. Stubbs, — Tannerhill, William Watts, Frazier Wilson and others.

There were only seven houses or cabins erected at the close of the year, most of them very rude structures, built of poor material, and but cheerless abodes to meet the coming winter. One of these, the first public house built in the town, was situated at the corner of Front and Ripley streets, erected by Col. Davenport and

Mr. Le Claire, and kept at first by Edward Powers, now of Rock Island, called the "Davenport Hotel," but afterwards enlarged and known as the "U. S. Hotel." The building is still standing.

The log house of Capt. Litch, the first whisky-shop, has been torn away to give place to more substantial buildings. The building erected by Mr. Shoals, afterwards known as the "Dillon House," stood on the bank of the river, on the next block below Burnell, Gillett & Co.'s Mill. This has been destroyed by fire. The rest of the "land marks" of 1836 are still standing, decaying witnesses of the early trials of the Pioneers of Scott county.

The population did not exceed one hundred. But little ground had been broken, and very little grain of any kind raised. Supplies had to be obtained from Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Fort on Rock Island had been abandoned, and the soldiers removed. The morning reveille, and the evening tattoo had ceased to be, and old Fort Armstrong, that had afforded shelter and protection to many of the immigrants, was deserted; and as the chilling blast of December fell upon the unprotected settlers, many an anxious heart was saddened by the prospect of the coming Winter, and many a tear wiped in silence, as their thoughts went back to those halcyon days of unalloyed happiness in the land of their nativity.

The survey of the public lands in Iowa began in the Autumn of 1836. Scott county survey was made by A. Bent and son, from Michigan, U. S. Deputies from the Surveyor General's Office at Cincinnati. The surveys of this county were completed in March, 1837. It contains 280,516 acres.

All lands, from the time of the departure of the Indians, until they were offered for sale by the government, were under the rule of "squatter sovereignty." Any man had a right to select for himself any portion of the public domain, not otherwise appropriated, for his home, and by blazing the lines bounding his "claim" in timber, or staking it out on the prairie, he was legally possessed of title. Societies were formed, or "claim clubs," who organized themselves to protect one another in their rights. The Secretary kept a book in which all claims had to be recorded. A territorial law existed, making contracts for claims valid, and notes given for such were collectible by law. Great speculations were carried on by pioneer "claim-makers," a class of men who no sooner than they had sold one claim to some new comer, would proceed to make another, and commence improvements. These claims

were respected and held in peace (when properly taken) until the sale of the lands by government, when the owners were permitted to purchase them at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre.

During the fishing season of this Spring, among other neighboring tribes that often visited the Sacs and Foxes to fish in the waters of the As-sin-ne-Sepo, (Rock River,) a small band of Winnebagoes were encamped on Rock Island. As usual the young and more profligate of the tribe were hanging around the groceries in Stephenson and Davenport, bartering such articles as they possessed for whisky. On one occasion two young Indians, being crazed by too large potations from the whisky bottle, quarreled, and one struck the other; an indignity seldom submitted to by an Indian, drunk or sober. The next day they met upon the little willow island, just below the town of Davenport, whether by accident or by common consent, it is not known, but the quarrel was renewed and carried to such an extent, that one of them was killed. No whites were present, and various reports were made by the Indians as to the manner of his death. One account of the affair was that the difficulty was settled by a duel, after the fashion of the white man, one of the parties using a shot gun, the other a rifle. If it was a duel, it is the first on record of having taken place among the Indians of the North-west. The shot-gun hero was buried in one of the mounds then existing on the banks of the river below the city, on the farm of Ira Cook, Esq., the site of Black Hawk's last village. There was another Indian buried in the same mound, who died at the same time, having been bitten by a rattlesnake while lying drunk one night. They were placed four feet apart, facing each other; buried in dirt as high up as the waist holding in one hand the paint, and in the other the tomahawk. The graves were surrounded with poles or pickets some ten feet high, and set so close that no animal of any size could get to the bodies.

The survivor fled to his home in Shab-be-nah's Grove on Rock River, leaving his friends here in deep distress at his misfortune, and the dire consequences that must unavoidably follow, according to Indian custom. The fugitive well knew his doom! There was blood upon his skirts. The relatives of the deceased demanded his return. They clamored for his blood. His own sister and some of his relatives went for him, and found him in his wigwam, with blackened face, brooding in silence over his act of blood, feel-

ng that the Great Spirit was angry with him and that no sacrifice was too great to appease his wrath. The sister plead with him to return to Rock Island and meet his fate, and thus appease the wrathful spirit of the departed one. One bright morning in May, a few days after the murder, the quiet camp of the Indians on Assin-ne-Maness (Rock Island) was awakened by the doleful chant of the death song. A few canoes came gliding around the point of the Island, among them was that of the murderer, singing his last song this side the good hunting ground. His canoe was paddled by his own sister whom he tenderly loved. The long protracted howl of the Indian erier soon put in motion the whole camp, on both sides of the river. From every cove and eddy along the banks of the river, there shot forth canoes filled with excited natives, eager to participate in the bloody scene about to be enacted. A circle was soon formed a little above the burying ground of the old Fort at the foot of the Island. A shallow grave was dug, and the willing but trembling culprit was led to it by his mourning sister, and kneeling on one side of it, the nearest male relative of the deceased approached, and with one blow of the tomahawk his death song was hushed, and then his body was cut in pieces by the surrounding Indians.

The first marriage ceremony in town took place in the Spring of this year. The parties were Wm. B. Watts and a niece of Antoine Le Claire, Esq. Mrs. Watts died a few years afterwards, and was buried in Mr. Le Claire's private burial ground. This Spring also the first brick-yard was opened by Mr. Harvey Leonard, from Indiana, on Sixth, between Main and Harrison streets. Mr. Leonard not only manufactured the brick, but was a master-builder, and carried on the business for many years. In 1851, he was elected Sheriff, an office which he held many years.

Among the improvements introduced at this early day, in the mechanical line, was one of "Getty's Patent Metallic Mills," owned by D. C. Eldridge. This little machine, not much larger than a coffee mill, did wonders in the way of cracking wheat and corn. Some called it a "flouring mill," although the flour made in it might not bear inspection at the present day, yet the hot rolls made from it, when placed upon the table, superseded all other bread then in use, which consisted principally of "corn dodgers." Its propelling power was a horse which had done good service in the Black Hawk War, (or that of 1812). We imagine we can

now see the thing in operation, down on "Brimstone Corner," (Front and Ripley streets,) with Joe Topin, the old discharged soldier, as head engineer, rolling out the bread stuff by the quart. But this was the "day of small things."

Some trouble occurred this year among claim-holders. The new comers, in some instances, were unwilling to go over Duck Creek to take claims, and considered the Squatter Sovereignty too liberal in giving to each man three hundred and twenty acres, while none of it was improved. Individuals, not in actual possession, were liable to have their claims jumped. Several cases of this kind occurred, when the Society, which had been organized in March of this year, interfered. Having tried one man by the name of Stephens, who had jumped a claim of Maj. Wilson's, (now of Rock Island,) where the Ladies' College now stands, or a part of "Fulton's addition," and he refusing to vacate the premises, on application of the Major, the Sheriff of Du Buque county was sent for, there being then no nearer seat of Justice than Du Buque. On the arrival of Sheriff Cummings, he found Mr. Stephens snugly ensconced in the Major's cabin, armed with the instruments that would terminate life if properly handled, and threatening entire annihilation to any and all who might dare to touch him. The Sheriff soon summoned his posse, and with them came a yoke of oxen, which were soon hitched to one corner of the log cabin, and as the timbers began to show signs of parting, Mr. Stephens very willingly vacated the premises, and was shown the most feasible, as well as the quickest route to Stephenson, and never afterward made any attempt to recover his claim on this side of the river.

At the close of 1837, there were about fifteen or sixteen houses in the town, six new ones having been built during the year, and the town numbered about one hundred and sixty inhabitants. The Autumn of this year was delightful. The Summer was not hot nor oppressive. It gently merged into Autumn, and Winter came in, and continued mild all the season. I was in camp prosecuting the public surveys upon the Wanbsepinecon river from the 17th of October until the first of April, with no other shelter for myself and men, than a canvas tent, and was detained from work but three days during the whole time, on account of storms or cold weather. The snow fell that Winter to the depth of three or four inches only. The Missis'sippi river closed on the 13th of

February. On the first day of April, 1838, the first boat of the season passed down, the river having been open but a few days. The Spring was mild and beautiful.

The immigrants of the year were but few, compared with after years. Among them, were Nathaniel Squires, John Forrest, Timothy and Thomas Dillon and families, Rev. J. A. Palmorgues, Rodolphus Bennet, John N. Macklot, John M. D. Burrows, George Thorne, William Eldridge, Robert Neff, Frank Perrin, A. F. Russell, Samuel Ringwalt, Edward Davis, Seth F. Whiting, Ansel Briggs, Thos. S. and David Hoge.

But little produce was raised this year. Meat was scarce except wild game. All seemed happy and well pleased with the country. We belonged to Wisconsin Territory, and lived under the laws of Michigan. Our first steps toward civilization and improvement had been taken. The beautiful prairies, in virgin loveliness, outside of our present city limits, were untouched by the rude hand of man. All the loveliness and beauty of Eden, could scarcely surpass that of the rolling prairies of Scott county at that day. The wild flowers were far more numerous and variegated than now, richer and more fragrant in their wild untrodden state, than since reckless man has trampled under foot the floral kingdom of our once lovely prairies.

Among the most active and efficient young men of this day, was Jonathan W. Parker, son of our fellow-citizen Jonathan Parker. He emigrated in the Autumn of 1836, from Luzern county, Pa., a lawyer by profession, having studied under Judge Kidder, of Wilksbarre. His destination was Galena, but the boat upon which he had taken passage from St. Louis, became ice-bound at this place, and laid up for the Winter. Having spent the Winter here, and becoming attached to the place, he finally settled here. His numerous highly interesting letters, descriptive of the country, and published in the east, did much to induce emigration. He was a Botanist, and spent much time among the flowers of our prairies. He delivered the Oration on the 4th day of July of this year, (1837,) it being the first celebration of any kind ever held in the city. Col. T. C. Eads, was President, Jonathan W. Parker, Orator, and Isaac Hedges, Marshal of the day. Mr. Parker was in our Territorial Legislature at Burlington, in 1839. was elected President of the Council, and did much towards framing the code of laws for the Territory. He held at various times, the offices of Justice of

the Peace, Judge of Probate, and was the second Mayor of the city of Davenport. He left here in 1844, traveled considerable through the United States, changed his profession for that of medicine, and in August, 1850, was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died of cholera, that Autumn, at the house of Dr. Gatchel, much lamented for his many social and moral virtues.

§ There are many incidents which transpired among the settlers of 1837, that would be interesting to narrate. The financial troubles of the east were keenly felt here. There was no money, no credit, nor any produce to bring supplies to the infant colony. But few of the immigrants brought a supply of money, and to many the approaching winter looked dark and lowering. The Indians that still remained here, could not furnish a supply of wild game, but in return they asked for Per-quash-i-con (bread), and Co-cosh (pork), or Pin-ne-ac (potatoes.) The small stocks of merchandise were exhausted, so much so, that the first steamboats in the spring were looked for with great anxiety. Like the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, looking forth from the "rock bound coast" towards the land of their nativity, they sighed for the "flesh pots", and remembered the "leeks and the garlies," of their own native land.

Well do the "Old Settlers" of Iowa remember the days and years, from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and often of distress. The endearments of home had been broken up in another land, and all that was dear and hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth were severed, and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps upon the willows." But the bright prospects of the future led us on, and with hope as our sheet anchor, we lived upon the fruits of our labor, almost an exiled race, for many years. No splendid cottage was then our home. The rude cabin was our shelter, and we were scarcely protected from the rains of Summer or the snows of Winter. No luxuries crowned our board, but we rejoiced in that Providence, which shaped our destinies, and led us to the shores of the Mississippi. We loved the land of our adoption. We loved her soil, her climate and her majestic river, upon whose banks we often strayed and mingled our tears with one another. The Pioneers of Scott county, came as the vanguard of that great army that has since flooded our land. They came to build for themselves and posterity a glorious des-

tiny, amid the wilds of Iowa. They brought no sword, or battle-axe, but the plough-share and pruning-hook were their only weapons. They had no history to point them the way, no kind friend to bid them welcome to these shores. The legends of the Indian could only tell them of the beauty of the land they came to possess, and instead of the smiles of welcome, they received only the frowns of the savage.

The Spring of 1838, found the infant settlement laboring under many discouragements. The existing topic, the all-absorbing county-seat question, had helped to wear away the Winter. Immigration began to set in for the West, and the drooping spirits of the inhabitants revived. Buildings began to increase, a church or two were organized, a school opened, and things began to wear a brighter aspect as the genial rays of the sun began to warm vegetation into life. In February, the first Territorial Legislature which held its session at Burlington, passed an act organizing Scott county, and fixing the boundaries thereof. The memorable 19th of February was the day set for the election for the county seat. An act also was passed authorizing the election of a Board of County Commissioners, to be held at various places in the county, on the third Monday of February. This Board of Commissioners were to do all the business of the county, as Judge of Probate, and take care of all suits at law, &c. Maj. Frazer Wilson, now of Rock Island, had received the first appointment of Sheriff, from the Territorial Governor.

Early in the spring, Mr. Le Claire laid out his "First Addition to the Town of Davenport," upon his "reserve," as it was called. This included two tiers of blocks forming Harrison and Brady streets, running back as far as Seventh street. No title as yet, in fee simple, had been obtained by the proprietors of the town, and title bonds only were given to purchasers. In this new addition to the town, Mr. Le Claire could give clear titles, and was able to sell lots on long time to actual settlers. This put new life into the inhabitants, and the immigration coming in the Spring, was much larger than any previous year, and the town for the first time began to make progress in improvement.

The first Board of County Commissioners elect, were Benj. F. Pike, now in California, Andrew W. Campbell, who died on Green river, in Utah, and Alfred Carter, who died in Hickory Grove, in this county, in 1846. The Legislature also passed an

act incorporating the town of Davenport, and at the April election Rodolphus Bennett, now of Princeton, in this county, was elected Mayor, and Frazer Wilson, Recorder. Dr. A. C. Donaldson, D. C. Eldridge, John Forest, Thomas Dillon and Capt. John Litch, were elected Trustees. These were the first officers of this Township. The meeting of the first Town Council soon followed, and James M. Bowling was appointed Treasurer, William Nichols, Street Commissioner, and William H. Patton, Marshal. The first seal used by the City Council, was by a vote, an American twenty-five cent piece.

During the Summer, the first brick house was erected, by D. C. Eldridge, and is still standing on the N. E. corner of Third and Main streets. The old part of the Catholic church was also built this Summer, the brick work by Mr. Noel, and the carpenter work by Nathaniel Squires. It was afterwards enlarged, and is now used for a school-house. The Rev. J. M. Palamorgues was placed in charge at its organization, and is still a faithful watchman over the congregation. Religious services were held at various places in the town, as opportunity presented. The first regular preaching was a sermon by Rev. Mr. Gavit, of Ohio, at the house of D. C. Eldridge.

On the 4th of July of this year, we were separated by act of Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin, and organized into a separate Territory. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was the first Governor, who made the following appointments for Scott county:—Willard Barrows, Notary Public; Ebenezer Cook, Judge of Probate; Adrian H. Davenport, Sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, Justices of the Peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of Postmaster.

At the first election under the new Territorial law, in September, W. W. Chapman was elected Delegate to Congress, Jonathan W. Parker, member of Council; J. A. Birchard and Laurel Summers, Representatives. Clinton county was then attached to Scott for judicial purposes.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following, issued the first number of the "Davenport Iowa Sun," a newspaper which at that day was put forth under many discouragements. Those only, who have themselves been pioneers in such an enterprise, can realize the difficulties attending it. For

the two first years, Mr. Logan had no assistance but his two little sons, the eldest of which was but twelve years old. The motto of his paper was

“And man went forth to till the ground.”

His press was of the more antiquated kind, and his type had done good service at other places. Yet it was hailed as a great acquisition to the embryo towns of Davenport and Rockingham, for it was presented as a candidate for either place. The county seat question was then at its highest excitement, and big offers were made by both parties for its location. Davenport was the successful winner of the prize. The machine worked off the Weekly Sun, and fought with great energy the battles of the county seat question; the principal writers, aside from its editors, were John H. Thorigton, the father of the Hon. James Thorigton, on the Davenport side, and John H. Sullivan, for Rockingham. For a time, it seemed to flourish amid all its difficulties, and often would its rays break forth from the clouds that seemed to obscure it, and shine with much brightness. But after the county seat question became settled, and a more modern press was introduced, the “Sun of Davenport” was allowed to set, realizing in the fullest extent, that “promises to printers are made to be broken.” It was then that Mr. Logan put in practice his motto, for “he went forth to till the ground.” About six miles from the town, on the Iowa City road, he took up his claim, and was emphatically the pioneer farmer upon our prairies, there being at the time but one house between him and the town. He has ever been a good friend to the interests of Scott county, ever carrying with him the good will, respect and esteem of all who have the pleasures of his acquaintance. We learn with regret, that he has recently sold his beautiful prairie home, and is about to remove to Marshall county, in this State.

Numerous public roads were run, this season, in all directions from the town, leading back to the groves and to the Wabesipinecon river, where a few settlers had taken pre-emption claims. The first District Court met here in October, the Hon. Thos. S. Wilson presiding. Several Attorneys were admitted to the bar; but little business was done.

The amount of wheat raised this year in the county was about two thousand bushels, and was worth twenty five cents a bushel.

Money was a little more plenty than the year before, owing to the immigration, but there was no demand for produce, and no buyers for shipment. Potatoes were scarce this year, and worth one dollar a bushel. A saw mill was in operation at the mouth of Duck Creek, Capt. Clark's, making only hard lumber, which sold at thirty-five dollars a thousand feet. All pine lumber was brought from Cincinnati, and worth fifty dollars a thousand.

The "Davenport Hotel" this year passed into the hands of Samuel Barkley, from Penn. A Millinery shop was opened by Miss M. C. Cooper, from Baltimore. D. C. Eldridge opened a carriage and blacksmith shop, and R. H. Kinney a watch and jewelry store. Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport opened a large store, as Forwarding and Commission Merchants. The first land sales of the Territory were advertised to come off at Burlington on the 19th of November, but were postponed. The village contained at the close of the year about forty houses, and a population of near one hundred. The Treasury of the county had received for taxes this year, licenses and fines less than \$500, and expended nearly \$800. The assessment on property was sufficient to have balanced expenditures, but there was but about \$250 ever collected.

The river closed the 17th of December. The Winter was mild and pleasant, but very little snow, and passed much pleasanter than the previous one. There was a large circle of young people, and a cordial good feeling existed among them. Parties and balls were numerous. Sleigh riding upon the ice was a great recreation. Wolf hunts, and the chase for deer and turkey helped to fill up the dreary days of Winter. Spring opened early, the river breaking up on the last day of February. Rafts of lumber began to make their appearance, this year, from the piers of Winconsin, and sold at thirty five dollars a thousand feet.

The local difficulties in regard to the county seat question still existed, and the spring of 1839 opened with the prospect of another warm contest for the seat of justice. The second session of the District Court was held in May, but there was no business before it of consequence, not a single bill of indictment being found by the Grand Jury against any individual in Scott county. No political party lines were yet drawn. At the August election, the question was "Davenport or Rockingham." The latter elected her Representatives, Laurel Summers and Joseph M. Robertson,

against the Davenport candidates, G. C. R. Mitchell and Abner Beard. The two old Commissioners were elected, A. W. Campbell and Alfred Carter, while the Davenport factions elected the other one, John Work, and A. F. Russell as County Surveyor. Ira Cook, Senior, was elected Treasurer by the Rockingham party, with the Assessor and all minor officers.

The first Fire Department of Davenport was organized the 27th of July, by requiring every man who occupied a house to keep two fire buckets always in readiness, and to use them in case of fire.

The Rev. Asa Turner, now of Denmark, in this State, in traveling through this county, preached and lectured on Temperance. Through his exertions, a Temperance Society was formed, the 6th of August, on the total abstinence principle, receiving at its first organization fifty-six signatures, Rodolphus Bennett, Mayor of the city, being its first President. The Society commenced with about eighty members.

Three other churches were organized this Summer, and a Female Seminary started by the Misses O'Harra. A Common School was also opened by a Mr. Blood. Capt. Wilson also commenced running his steam ferry boat this fall. The first paint shop, by Riddle & Morton; the first wagon shop, by Seth F. Whiting; and the first drug store by Charles Lesslie, were opened this year.

But the greatest acquisition to the town this year, the crowning point, and the wonder of the age was the completion of the LeClaire House, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars! The stone work of this edifice, now standing on the corner of Main and Second street, (the old part,) was done by Alexander Brownlie, of Long Grove, in this county. The brick work by D. C. Eldridge, and the carpenter work by Nathaniel Squires. The building of this house at so early a day, was an enterprise the equal of which is seldom undertaken. The progress of the town or county—did not warrant it, yet confidence in the future, and the enterprising spirit of Mr. Le Claire which has not left him to this day, carried forward the work to a successful completion. Succeeding years found this house filled with guests from the South during the warm season, and although its owner has ever failed to reap much benefit directly from rents, &c., yet it has been a source of profit to some, an acquisition to the town, and a home of comfort to many a weary traveler on his first advent into Iowa.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Esq., Secretary of the Territory, occurred on the 9th of November of this year. He was a resident of Davenport, but died at Burlington while attending to his official duties at the sitting of the Legislature. His body was brought here for interment. A public meeting was held and resolutions passed, testifying to the profound regret at the loss of so valuable a citizen from our midst.

In the fall of this year some difficulties arose upon our Southern borders in relation to the boundary line between Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, which, being fanned into a flame, created quite a sensation along the counties bordering upon the Mississippi river. A notice of this farce might not be deemed here out of place, as showing how trivial a circumstance is required upon the frontier at an early day, to create an alarm, and arouse the listless energies of a naturally lazy people, who for the want of a more active and useful life, are ever ready to enlist in any enterprise that may be set on foot. The same scenes occur every year upon our Western border. The cry of "Indians" is all sufficient to rally the little pioneer settlement, and from the smallest circumstance, enormous depredations and savage hostility are charged upon a few suffering Indians who may be lurking upon the outposts of civilization, with no other design than to procure food and shelter from those who have driven the game beyond their reach.

I can no better portray the scenes and events of this "Missouri war" as it was called, than by quoting from the graphic pen of the Hon. John P. Cook, in his annual address at the first festival of the Pioneer Settlers' Association, delivered the 22d of February, 1858. In speaking of the "times that tried men's souls," Mr. Cook says:

"During the time of the contest for the county seat, an event transpired which must not be omitted in speaking of the history of our settlement. A dispute arose between the State of Missouri and the then Territory of Iowa as to the boundary line between them, and so determined were the authorities on both sides to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that it resulted in what is known to the Old Settlers as the "Missouri War."

There were warriors in those days; and I should do injustice to the patriotism of that period, if I neglected to notice the military darings of the volunteers who rushed to the standard (and rations) of the commander-in-chief, in obedience to his call. The

Sheriff of a border county in Iowa undertook to enforce the collection of taxes in the disputed territory. He was arrested by the authorities of Missouri. The executive of Iowa demanded his release. It was refused; and to rescue the Sheriff, Governor Lucas ordered out the militia and called for volunteers. "My voice is now for war"—was the patriotic response of every true "Hawkeye." The county seat question was forgotten in the more important duty of driving the invaders from our soil. Davenport and Rockingham men met, embraced, buckled on their armor, and side by side shouted their war cry—"Death to the invading Pukes!" The officers in command held a council of war, and it was decided that Davenport should be the head quarters of the Scott county army, in order that the troops might be inspired by the sight of old Fort Armstrong, and at the same time occupy a position so near the Fort, that a safe retreat would be at hand, in case of an attack from the enemy.

On the day appointed for the first drill, the whole country marched to the standard of the gallant Colonel in command, and Davenport witnessed one of the most spirited military reviews that ever took place within her limits. The line was formed on the banks of the river, fronting towards the enemy's country, the right wing resting against a cotton wood tree, the left in close proximity to the ferry house. There they stood, veterans of iron nerve and dauntless courage, presenting a sight that would have daunted the most desperate foe, and assuring the women and children that they would defend their homes to the death, against the "border ruffians" from the Des Moines river.

The weapons carried by some of these volunteer patriots, were not satisfactory to the commanding officers, and about one fourth of the army were ordered out of the ranks, and their services dispensed with, unless they would procure others of a different character, and more in accordance with the army regulations. The objectionable weapons consisted of a plough colter, carried in a link of a large log chain, which the valiant soldier had over his shoulder. Another was a sheet iron sword about six feet in length, fastened to a rope shoulder strap. Another was an old fashioned sausage stuffer. Another with an old musket without a lock, and the balance of like character.

The order was given for the owners of these nondescript weapons to march out of the ranks three steps. The order was obeyed.

The ranks closed up, and the offending soldiers were discharged with a reprimand.

I am not prepared to say that the commanding officer was justified, in thus summarily discharging so many men, who were ready and anxious to serve their country, and the result proved, that the amount of bravery dismissed was equal to that retained; for no sooner were the discharged soldiers clear of the line of the regiment, than they formed a company of cavalry, a company of dragoons, and a company which they called the "Squad," and then, under the superior generalship of their leader, the knight of the six foot sword, they made a bold charge upon the regulars, broke their line, drove not a few of them into the river, some into and some around the Ferry House, some into the grocery, and some out of town; thus defeating and dispersing the regular army without the loss of a man on either side.

This conflict was disastrous in its results to the regular army, and before the forces could again be collected, peace was declared and the army disbanded.

This unlooked for cessation of hostilities was a severe blow to the military aspirations of the "Hawkeyes," and disappointed the just expectations of those who had hoped to distinguish themselves in the defence of our Territorial rights. The disappointment was not felt by the army of Scott county alone. Numerous companies had been formed elsewhere, and had started for the seat of war, with supplies for the campaign.

A company of about thirty left an adjoining county, under the leadership of a chieftain, who often used to say that he could "whip his weight in wild cats," and who has since represented you in the National Congress—has been upon your Supreme Bench, and has also been Chief Justice of California.

He started out with thirty men and six baggage wagons, well loaded with supplies for his army, and, being determined to keep up the spirits of his men, he freighted five of his wagons with whisky.

The question of boundary was subsequently submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the disputed territory given to Iowa."

The financial condition of the county at the close of this year, shows, in a measure, the increase and progress made in its settlement. The receipts from licenses, ferries and fines, including tax

list which was \$1,410.92, was a revenue of \$2,578.94, while the expenditures were only \$1,804.68. The immigration this year was small. With reference to the moral and religious aspect of things at this time, but little can be said. I insert, however, a paragraph from "Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present," in order to correct any impression that might prevail with reference to the dissipation prevalent at that day:

"Frequent allusions have been made, thus far, to the many 'good times' had by the old settlers. It will not be inferred from it that they were dissipated or drunkards. Far from it. Some of the brightest lights now in the Church, at the Bar, and in private life, are those very men. They but complied with the character of the times, while absent from social refinements, and the elegancies of older towns; almost all strangers to each other, and craving for that excitement, which now is indulged in the intercourse of hosts of friends, and friendly relations of long standing, they could not well do otherwise than they did. Mostly men from large cities, they were ennuied by the comparative quiet of a frontier life, and to vary their listless lives, resorted to stimulants, or whatever else would afford excitement."

The Winter was rather more severe than the one previous. The river closed at the head of the rapids in December, but not until the 14th of January at this place, and opened the first day of March.

The year of 1839 closed with about one hundred houses in the town of Davenport, and a population of about three hundred.

1840.—Immigration commenced this year with the first boats of the season, March 3d. An Agricultural Society had been formed in January, A. W. McGregor, Esq., first President, G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., Vice President, John Forest, Secretary, and A. Le Claire, Treasurer. At the Township elections held in April, John H. Thorington, was elected Mayor, and Frazer Wilson, Reeorder. The Trustees elected, were Geo. L. Davenport, Seth F. Whiting, J. W. Parker, John Forest and William Nichols.

The Du Buque land sales came off in May, and the settlers generally attended, *en masse*, in order to protect their claims, and have their lands bid in to them at Government price, one-dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. This sale brought all matters of disputes about claims, to a sudden close. A Committee of arbitration was chosen by the settlers, before whom all disputes were

settled, and the land bid off by G. C. R. Mitchell, for each claimant.

In July, the Supreme Court tried the writ of mandamus granted to the Rockingham party, against the Commissioners of Du Buque county, commanding and requesting them to make an entry in their books to the effect that Rockingham was the county seat. The Court decided in favor of claimants, when a petition to the Legislature was gotten up by the Davenport party, of over three hundred names, praying for a new election. The act was passed, and the fourth Monday of August fixed as the day for holding a new election. This election resulted favorably to Davenport, and thus was the long vexed question forever put to rest; the citizens of Davenport building the Court-House and Jail, free of expense to the county, as per contract. As this is the last notice of this long unsettled question, and desirous of showing, as a part of our history, who at this early day came forward and nobly sustained her interests, we here publish a list of the donations and subscriptions to the public buildings, in full:

"The following article was placed in the hands of the county Treasurer, the other day, as a donation to the county, for the express purpose of erecting the public buildings, should this place be selected as the county seat, at either the election in August or September.

A donation of ninety acres of land is offered the county, at the mouth of Duck Creek, provided that point should be selected at the first election. Should the election not be decided on the first ballot, no donation is offered either by Duck Creek or Rockingham. In addition to the land which the donators have agreed to give, sell and convey to the county, they also offer eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, mostly materials. The people have both propositions before them, and they will be enabled to decide as to the amount donated for each point. A tax of six or eight thousand dollars on the inhabitants of the county, would be oppressive in our present infant and embarrassed state, and it is hardly supposed any person would vote for such a tax, when they have the offer of a donation nearly if not amply sufficient to cover all expenses.

DAVENPORT, August 3, 1840.

Whereas, the question of the location of the county seat in Scott county is to be settled, by a vote of the people of said county, the

points to be voted for being Davenport, Rockingham and a point in Pleasant Valley near the mouth of Duck Creek; and whereas, Rockingham and said point in Pleasant Valley near the mouth of Duck Creek have each proposed donations to the county to erecting public buildings therein, to be paid by the place in which the county seat should be located: this proposition, the subscribers believe to have been made with a view of influencing the voters of said county to vote for said points instead of Davenport; and believing Davenport is the most suitable place, and wishing to counteract said undue influence, for the purpose of making up a sum equal or greater than that offered by either of those points, we, the subscribers, agree, and hereby bind ourselves to give and convey in fee simple to the County Commissioners of Scott county the property described by each of us, to be disposed of in raising a fund for the benefit of the county, to be applied exclusively to the erection of a court-house and jail, on condition that the town of Davenport shall be the point selected as county seat of Scott county, and we who do not give lots or land, bind ourselves to pay in cash or the manner stipulated, the sums affixed opposite our respective names, on the terms therein stated, in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

By virtue of a resolution this day passed by the Mayor, Recorder and Trustees of the town of Davenport, authorizing the Mayor, on behalf of the corporation, to subscribe the sum of five hundred dollars, to aid in defraying the expense of erecting a Court-House and Jail in the town of Davenport, I, John H. Thorington, Mayor of the town of Davenport, do promise on the part and in behalf of the said corporation, to pay to the Commissioners of Scott county, on or before the first day of August next, the sum of five hundred dollars, provided, and it is expressly understood, that the above stipulated subscription is binding only upon condition that the said town of Davenport shall be selected as the permanent seat of justice for Scott county, and not otherwise.

The Town of Davenport, by JOHN H. THORINGTON,

Mayor, - - - - - - - - \$500,00

I, Antoine Le Claire, promise to convey, on the condition before stipulated, the following described lots and lands, to wit: Lot 3, block 15; 2, block 38; 3, 4 and 6, block 39; 1, block 12; 8, block 28; 8, block 32; 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 7.

Out lots Nos. 5; 10, 19, 22, 24, containing four acres each.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE.

I, Antoine Le Claire, Attorney for P. G. Hambough, promise to convey on the condition before stipulated, the following described lots: 5 and 6, block 11; 5 and 6, block 25; 1 and 2, block 37.

P. G. HAMBOUGH,

By Antoine Le Claire.

I, George Davenport, promise to convey on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to wit: West half of block 23; lots 4, 5 and 6, block 11; 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 35; 5, block 3.

GEO. DAVENPORT.

I, John Macklot, promise to convey on the conditions above stipulated, the following described lots, to wit: Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 block 36, if the Court House will be placed on Bolivar Square.

JOHN MACKLOT.

Antoine Le Claire, Agent for James May, promise to convey on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots, to wit: Lots No. 1 and 2 block 13; 1 block 39; 7 and 8 block 37; 3 block 13.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE,

Agent for James May.

We, James and Robert M'Intosh, promise to convey on the conditions before stipulated, the following described lots: 7 and 8 block 12; 3 and 4 in block 14; 7 and 8 in block 36; 5 in block 39; 2 in block 35.

J. & R. M'INTOSH.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------|
| James Hall, | \$150,00 | E. V. Kerr and G. Tait, | 10,00 |
| N. Squires, carpenter work, .. | 300,00 | W. W. Dodge, | 25,00 |
| H. Leonard, in brick | 300,00 | W. B. Watts, | 25,00 |
| E. Hulse, | 200,00 | Alfred Carter, | 100,00 |
| A. Logan, | 50,00 | Geo. L. Davenport, | 50,00 |
| S. B. Steele, | 10,00 | Seth F. Whiting, | 25,00 |
| Thomas Foster, | 40,00 | Jas. O. Kelly, | 10,00 |
| A. Green, by R. Bennett, | 25,00 | W. M'Cammon, | 30,00 |
| Phillip Cody, | 20,00 | W. W. Whittemore, | 25,00 |
| Eldridge and M'Cord, | 50,00 | Thomas Dillon, | 50,00 |

I, John Litch, agree to give one good, handsome lot in the lower part of Davenport, (in Powers' addition,) as soon as Davenport shall be made the county seat.

J. LITCH.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| George Bowers,..... | \$20 | John Owens, | 50 |
| M. Parmele, | 20 | James Rumbold, | 50 |
| John Cronkhite, | 10 | Charles Lesslie, | 25 |
| C. C. Alvord, | 10 | A. L. & J. Beattie, | 10 |
| Wm. M. Moran, | 5 | Henry Wright, | 15 |
| W. G. Ruby, | 10 | R. S. Craig, | 10 |
| H. J. Chapmar, | 25 | John W. King, | 10 |
| John F. Boynton, | 10 | James M. Bowling, | 30 |
| J. M. Witherwax, | 50 | John Evans, | 10 |
| Wm. S. Collins, | 15 | John Wilson, | 100 |
| Strong Burnell, | 20 | Wm. Nichols, | 50 |
| Asa Hale, | 10 | Lewis Ebert, | 10 |
| Timothy Dillon, | 20 | J. W. Parker, | 100 |
| John Pope, | 20 | A. W. Perry, | 25 |
| Samuel Armitage, | 5 | Peter Parter, by A. Perry, | 25 |
| Franklin Culver, | 5 | George Francis, | 12 |
| Wm. M'Dade, | 5 | L. J. Center, for J. Remer, | 25 |
| W. B. Arnold, | 6 | L. J. Center, | 10 |
| A. J. Dawes, | 5 | James Miller, | 5 |
| D. Hoze, | 50 | Isaac Squires, | 20 |
| T. S. Hoge, | 50 | Wm. Lovell, | 10 |
| John D. Evans, | 20 | John H. Thorington, | 25 |
| Riddle & Morton, | 100 | Alex. W. M'Gregor, | 25 |
| George Colt, | 5 | Walter B. Warren, | 10 |
| J. M. D. Burrows, | 50 | Geo. W. Warren, | 20 |

I, George Davenport, hereby promise to pay to the county commissioners of Scott county, in lieu of the lots offered above, to aid in erecting the public buildings, the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars (1,200), should the Commissioners prefer, the same to be paid in instalments, as may be required in the progress of the buildings, provided the same shall be erected on Bolivar Square.

GEO. DAVENPORT.

I, Antoine Le Claire, hereby promise to pay to the County Commissioners of the county of Scott, in lieu of the lands and lots offered above, to aid in erecting the public buildings, the sum of Three Thousand Dollars in cash, or its equivalent, should the said commissioners prefer the same, to be paid in such instalments as may be required in the progress of the buildings, as witness my hand and seal this 10th day of August, 1840.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, [L. S.]

William Harmon, - \$15,00 Henry Powers, - 50,00

At the October elections of this year, party lines began to be drawn. A. C. Dodge was elected Delegate to Congress over Alfred Rich, the Whig candidate, by about one hundred majority. J. W. Parker was elected to the Council over James Grant by a

majority of only four votes; L. Summers and J. M. Robertson*, Representatives; John D. Evans, Recorder; A. H. Davenport, Sheriff; Ira Cook, Sr., Treasurer, and E. Cook, Judge of Probate.

The receipts into the Treasury this year were insufficient to meet the expenditures, the amount being only one thousand, six hundred and thirty five dollars, while the expenditures were two thousand, one hundred and twenty-one dollars, and thirty-seven cents.

Business at the close of the year was increasing. There were eight mercantile establishments, four groceries, two hotels, a brewery nearly ready for operation, a large pork house, with cash and goods offered for pork. Times began to brighten; a market had been established at home for the produce raised by the farmer, buildings had increased, and the population amounted to about six hundred. The times had been severe on the newly settled colony. Money was scarce; the land had been brought into market, and those holding lands subject to pre-emption had to borrow money at fifty per cent., to save their homes. The prices current in December were:

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------------------|
| Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel,..... | \$5 00 to 5 50 | Butter, fresh,..... | 25 |
| Wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,..... | 50 | Tallow, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Corn " | 37 to 50 | Sugar from stores. | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats, " | 25 to 31 | Coffee,..... | 20 |
| Potatoes, " | 18 to 25 | Tea,..... | 1 00 |
| Onions, " | 25 to 37 | Molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon,..... | 75 |
| Beef, from wagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb | 2 to 4 | Honey, good strained, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, .. | 75 |
| Pork, " " | 3 to 4 | Nails, cut, all sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. | 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

There were three frosts only, up to the 14th of November. The river remained in good boating order and steamboats ran till near the close of the year, the weather being mild and beautiful. River

*JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON emigrated to the Territory of Iowa in 1836, and settled at Rockingham. He had made his first location in the West at New Boston, Mercer county, Ill., where he remained but a short time. He was a good, sound, practical man in all things. His political views were purely Whig. A farmer and merchant, he was accommodating and possessed a benevolent heart, ever ready to do a kindly act; and for moral and Christian worth, he had no superior. His sterling integrity in all things, both private and public, ever drew around him a host of friends, and he was deservedly popular among his fellow-citizens. He served many sessions in the Territorial Legislature, and died at Iowa City, while a member of that body, in 1844, aged thirty-eight years.

closed January 2d. There was good sleighing this winter from St. Louis to the Lower Rapids, and throughout the entire State of Illinois, a part of Michigan and Indiana; but here there were not to exceed two inches of snow during the whole winter, nor was there any rain after the first of November. The river opened this year, the 14th of March, and the steamer "Otter" came up the same day. On the 15th the steamer "Agnes" arrived from St. Louis, and the next day both boats left for Galena and Du Buque, navigation being fairly opened but the water very low.

On the 21st of April, 1841, the Mayor, Recorder and Trustees of the town of Davenport passed an Ordinance to raise the license for retailing liquors, from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. J. W. Parker being Mayor.

On the 5th of May, the sale of town lots for the erection of the public buildings took place.

On the 8th of May the first Territorial Whig Convention was held in Davenport. Delegates were present from all the settled counties in the State, except Du Buque and Clayton. They met at the Le Claire House, formed a procession and marched with a band of music, consisting of one bug'e and a clarinet, to the "Harrison Log Cabin," then just erected on the corner of Third and Main streets. Several speeches were made, when Alfred Rich, Esq., received the nomination, on the fourth ballot, for Delegate to Congress. The Democratic Convention met at Parkhurst, (Le Claire,) on the 19th of June, and nominated A. C. Dodge, who was elected by a large majority. The weather in May was cold and backward. Notwithstanding the hard times, and general scarcity of money, buildings of all kinds began to go up, and the town generally was in a flourishing condition. The Court-House and Jail were commenced, and the days of strife and contention seemed to have ended.

Among the buildings erected this year was the Webb house, and it was considered one of the most extravagant investments of the age. It presented a beautiful appearance from the river, standing alone upon the brow of the bluff, with nothing to obstruct the view, without a solitary house or other improvement in front of it. It is now owned and occupied by J. E. Henry, Esq. The brick building on the corner of Sixth and Brady was erected, the same season, by Strong Burnell. But the largest structure of this year was the old part of the "Worden House," on Third street,

since enlarged. Flour, this year, was sold at five dollars a barrel, and wheat fifty cents a bushel. Pork was worth but one and a half to two cents a pound.

James Grant and J. M. Robertson were elected Representatives, and J. W. Parker to the Council. Parker was President of the Council, that session of the Legislature. The financial condition of the county, at the close of 1841, was a revenue received of \$7,019.93; and expenditures to the amount of \$6,689.99; A. W. Campbell, J. C. Quinn and John Work, Commissioners. A new charter to the town of Davenport was obtained this year from the Legislature. The Court House and Jail were finished and presented to the county free of cost as provided for in the bond given for that purpose.

In November of this year, our little village was visited by a distinguished personage of foreign birth, in the person of the Prince de Joinville. He and his suite took rooms at the Le Claire House.

In August of this year, the "Davenport Weekly Gazette" issued its first number. Alfred Sanders, Esq., the senior editor, was from Cincinnati, Ohio. He had visited the upper Mississippi the year before in search of a location for life, and most wisely selected Davenport, then but a small village, as his home. None but those who have tried the experiment can realize the trials, hardships and discouragements incident to opening a printing establishment in a little frontier town, away from all resources both financial and mechanical. To enter upon such an enterprise, at such a time in the financial world as was presented in 1841, required no little energy, ambition and perseverance. Such did Alfred Sanders possess, when on the 11th day of August he landed from one of the smallest steamers that ever pushed up our river; the water being so low upon the rapids below, and the engine that propelled the little craft so weak that they had to pole over in real Mackinaw style. This arrival was announced and soon the landing was thronged with anxious spectators to behold the new press and its editor. Moved by a spirit of grateful acknowledgment, and a cordial welcome to this new arrival, all hands were eager to assist in landing the press. There being no wharf then built, and the water very low, a long plank walk was laid to the boat on which in attempting to carry the press it was precipitated into the Mississippi river, as if to purge it of any of its old sins, and baptise it anew, before entering upon the virgin soil of Iowa.

The first number was issued on the 26th of August, and from that day to this, more than eighteen years, not a single number has been missed in its regular publication. When we take into consideration that not only the first out-fit, but the constant supply of paper, ink and other material had to be purchased in the East, and subject to all the delays and dangers of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and when we remember that Mr. S. suffered loss and disappointment by having his paper sunk and burned amid the disasters of the steamboat navigation of that day, all his assistants being sick at one time, and he alone having to fill every department of the paper, from writing its editorials and setting type, down to working at the press and rolling for papers—I say, when we consider these discouragements, we must wonder and admire that energy and perseverance which for twenty years, never allowed his subscribers to go without their weekly news. We believe that no portion of the great West can record a similar instance of deep devotion to their calling, amid such privations and hardships as that of Mr. Sanders to found a standard newspaper in Scott county. When I remember his increasing labor for many years, without the prospects of even a livelihood, and no bright future before him, I feel happy in the privilege here presented of adding my testimony to his faithful services, and wishing him all the enjoyment he may now possess from the fruits of his early struggles.

And no less deserving is he, who amid all these discouragements, stood by his side, not only as a partner, in a pecuniary view, but a constant sharer of all the burdens heaped upon the establishment through the many dark years of its existence. Mr. Levi Davis was the printer; and for neatness and mechanical execution, I hesitate not to say, notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labored, that no establishment of the kind west of the great Lakes can show a file of papers of ten years' accumulation, like those presented by this office. No man among the early settlers of Davenport is deserving of more credit for faithfulness, industry, and sterling integrity, than Mr. Levi Davis.

For nearly ten years after the establishment of the Gazette, it hardly paid expenses, though conducted in the most economical manner. From the tardy progress of the settlement of the country, its subscription grew slowly; but as the country began to settle and the town to grow, its patronage increased, so that in May

1851, nearly ten years after its commencement, its proprietors felt justified in enlarging it to a seven column paper. Two years after, on the 3d of September, 1853, they converted it into a tri-weekly, and the following year, on the 16th of October, 1854, they began to issue the first daily paper ever published in this portion of the State. As a daily, it started out under the most favorable auspices, and has continued to increase in circulation ever since, notwithstanding the financial depression of 1857, and the unusual amount of opposition it has experienced in having three other daily papers to contend with.

In 1855, they introduced the first steam press ever put in operation in Iowa, a large size Taylor and Hoe press, which is still doing good service. The weekly cash receipts of the office now average more than the yearly cash receipts did, for seven years, after its first establishment.

1842.—On the 15th of February the Scott County Temperance Society was organized, Thos. S. Hoge, President, and Charles Leslie, Secretary.

The river closed the 27th of December, and opened the 2d of March. The season was good, crops abundant, and well gathered. Good winter wheat was sold at thirty-seven to forty cents, and Spring at thirty cents. The best quality of flour was four dollars and a half a barrel. Flour sold the same Autumn in Chicago at three, and in St. Louis at two dollars and seventy-five cents a barrel. Building continued, and settlers were daily arriving. Produce of all kinds was low. There was no money in circulation. Everything was barter in trade.

On the 8th of October of this year the Iowa *Sun* issued its last number.

A. C. Fulton, Esq., arrived here in July of this year, and opened a store on Front street, between Main and Harrison. On the 4th of August, by census taken, the town contained eight hundred and seventeen inhabitants. The April term of the Circuit Court continued in session only eight days, and adjourned for want of business, David Hoge, Clerk. In the election of this year Robert Christie was elected to the Council and J. M. Robertson to the House. Pork sold this Autumn as low as one dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half a hundred pounds. The same prices ruled in Chicago and Alton. Messrs. J. Seaman, J. M. D. Burrows, A. C. Fulton and others, purchased pork in exchange for goods:

some cash was paid. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was four hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-eight cents. John Work, Otho G. McLain and John C. Quinn were Commissioners.

1843.—The river opened the 10th of April, The Winter of 1842-3 will long be remembered as the "cold Winter". There were two months good sleighing. The ice in the river was two feet thick. A Du Buque paper stated that, with the exception of a very few days, the mercury stood at twenty degrees below zero for nearly four months, and that for several weeks of that time it stood at thirty-five and thirty-nine degrees below zero. Although the crops were abundant, yet on account of the intense cold, and want of sufficient hay and shelter, a great many cattle died.

Emigration continued to pour in, and a general progress of the town was perceptible, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the cheapness of produce. There were seventeen brick houses erected this year, and many frame ones. Seven churches now adorned the town. G. C. R. Mitchell was elected Representative this year, and James Thorington, Judge of Probate. The expenditures of the county this year exceeded the receipts nine hundred and five dollars and eighty-two cents.

J. M. D. Burrows commenced shipping produce this Autumn to St. Louis in keel boats. On the 21st of October, he loaded one with thirty-eight tons of vegetables, and the following week started another for St. Louis with thirty-five tons.

But little of interest took place during the year 1844. The river opened on the 24th of February, and navigation commenced. It had been a very open Winter, much of it like Spring.

In May, there was a corporation election, for officers. Gilbert McKown, Jr., was elected Marshal; Nathaniel Squires, Supervisor; John Evans, Treasurer; N. Squires, Assessor; John Pope, Clerk; L. B. Collamer, Weigh Master, and D. C. Eldridge, Fire Warden. The June rise in the Mississippi flooded the whole country along the river bottoms. The river was higher than ever before known.

By a census taken of the county in June, it was found to contain one thousand, seven hundred and fifty souls. The fourth of July was celebrated in due form. The citizens convened at the Court House, when the exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. B. Hitchcock; reading of the Declaration of Independence by

Jas. Grant, Esq., and oration by Dr. Gatchell, of Cincinnati, then a resident of this place. A sumptuous repast was served under the large spreading oaks, that then adorned the brow of our beautiful bluffs.

A Convention assembled at Iowa City, October 7th, for the formation of a Constitution, preparatory to our entrance into the Union as a State. Ebenezer Cook, James Grant and Andrew W. Campbell were the candidates elected to attend.

The wheat crop of 1844 was large and of good quality. Flour from three to four dollars a barrel. Wheat from forty to fifty cents a bushel. Corn and oats twenty-five cents.

The financial condition of the country at the close of the year was flattering. Expenditures \$1,757 78, and the receipts into the Treasury were \$2,503 80. J. C. Quinn, Asahel Hubbard and C. G. McLain, Commissioners; John Pope, Clerk. County orders were at par and cash in the Treasury. The crop of wheat raised this year in the county was estimated at one hundred thousand bushels, and there were no mills for flouring in the city yet. The population at the close of the year in the town was estimated at eight hundred or a thousand. The river closed on the 4th of February, but was in no condition for crossing, and on the 20th of the same month broke loose, and the steamer Lynx made her appearance at our wharf. The New Haven, that had been moored in the Rock Island slough, came over the next day, and both boats started for Galena, the river being clear of ice, the weather as balmy as Spring. Wild geese and ducks were flying north, and the Winter gently merged into Spring.

1845.—The most stirring incident of this year was the murder of Col. George Davenport, upon Rock Island.

The April election passed off very quietly. L. Summers (Loeo) was elected to the Council, and J. M. Robertson (Whig) to the House. John Forest, Esq., received the appointment of Postmaster, in place of D. C. Eldridge, resigned. At the August election J. C. Quinn was again elected Commissioner; A. H. Miller, Treasurer; W. Barrows, Surveyor, and Stephen Hawley, Assessor.

The country upon both sides of the river had for several years been infested with a lawless gang of freebooters, with their main headquarters probably at Nauvoo, having places of rendezvous upon Rock River, Ill., and upon Sugar Creek, in Cedar county, and in Linn county, Iowa. The fugitives from justice in other

States had fled to the western wilds for protection, and organized themselves into regular bands for horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery and murder. They had advanced so far in their grand schemes for crime and escape, that in some places Justices of the Peace, and other officers of the county, were elected to office by their intrigue and corruption, and many men of good standing in community became associated with them. Bellevieu, in Jackson county, had been the scene of bloodshed and murder, in an attempt to arrest some of the banditti. Ogle county, in Illinois, had become so infested with this gang, that at the elections they boldly came forward and proclaimed their strength and determination to rule the county. The court-house and jail were burnt, the Sheriff of the county waylaid and shot, and individuals who dared to say aught against the gang, were marked as victims of this marauding band of robbers.

At this stage of things, a meeting of the whole county was called by some of the principal law-abiding citizens, when it was resolved to clear the land of the desperadoes. One of the ringleaders, a Mr. — and his three sons were taken, tried by a self-constituted jury, condemned and shot the same day. One other of the gang was executed, when the balance fled the country. But Nauvoo was the great depot, and the Mississippi river the great thoroughfare.

The murder and robbery of Col. Davenport, one of the oldest citizens in the community, in broad daylight and in full view of our town, sent a thrill of terror to every heart, and made citizens tremble for the safety of themselves and property. So foul a crime attended by such appalling circumstances, aroused the energies of every one to assist in discovering the murderers. Public meetings were called in Davenport and Rock Island to devise means to arrest the fugitives. Companies of horsemen were sent in every direction; the islands and bluffs were searched, parties went up and down the river, but no trace could be found, nor were any signs left, by which the murderers could be followed. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars was offered by George L. Davenport, followed directly after by one of one thousand dollars by the Governor of Illinois; but for weeks no trace could be obtained of them. Subsequently it was ascertained that the robbers had been secreted for some ten days in the bluffs previous to the attack, awaiting an opportunity, which they had on the 4th of July, while the whole

household of Col. Davenport was at Stephenson attending the celebration. Mr. Davenport lived long enough to relate the circumstances attending the robbery. He had been fearful of robbers, and noticed some suspicious looking persons around the towns of Davenport and Stephenson, and had taken the precaution to fasten his doors and keep arms in readiness. He had but a few moments before the attack been to the well for water, and fastened the door on his return. He was seated in his arm chair in his sitting room, when he heard a noise in the back part of the house, and opening a door that led there he was met by three men, one of whom exclaimed "seize him, Chunky," and at the same moment he received a ball from a pistol through the fleshy part of the thigh. Mr. D. made an effort to reach his pistols that lay upon the mantle, but was laid hold of and bound with strips of bark, and blindfolded. The key of his safe was obtained, and for a few moments he was left alone, when the robbers, unable to unlock the safe, returned and took Mr. D up stairs where the safe was, and compelled him to unlock it. In this effort Mr. D. seems to have had much difficulty, as from loss of blood he was not able to walk, and he was carried or pulled up the stairs, leaving prints of blood upon the passage way and stair case all the way up, where he had put his hands for support. He was laid upon the bed up stairs after unlocking the safe, and showing the robbers where some other money was, in a drawer in the library. Here he fainted, and was revived by water being poured upon him. He was choked and otherwise tortured in mind and body to induce him to reveal where more treasure could be found. Upon this point John Long, who afterwards paid the penalty of this murder upon the gallows at Rock Island, stated upon the stand, that no such abuse was offered to Mr. D.; that he himself, went to the well for water and poured it upon him to revive him; that it was not intended to commit murder, but that the pistol of Fox, who shot him, went off accidentally. But Mr. Davenport said before his death, that they held a controversy about the disposition of him before they left, some being for killing him and burning the house, and others for leaving him as he was. The latter being the determination of the majority of them, they hastily fled.

The only booty they obtained was about six hundred dollars in money, a gold watch, chain and seals, a double barreled gun and a few other articles of minor importance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CORRESPONDENCE.—It is the custom of the Officers of the State Historical Society at once to answer all letters requiring acknowledgement. They preserve, also, files of letters received. From these, the following, as only a part of those, which they hope to publish, are inserted, as connected with the history of current events, and so embraced in the design of this publication.

LETTER OF U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
July, 19, 1863. }

Sam. J. Kirkwood, Esquire,

President State Historical Society, Iowa City:

SIR—I have received your letter of July 9th, requesting me to furnish, for use of your Society, a “copy of each and all the published documents of [my] Department at [my] disposal.”

Appreciating very highly, as I do, the excellent objects of such societies as yours, and their probable great usefulness in the future, I would take pleasure in complying with your wishes, if my office furnished any published matter worthy of a place among the preserved materials of history.

My office, considering the character of its duties, can hardly be called *administrative*. It deals little with the things and facts which constitute the current history of the country; but rather with the investigation of principles and the giving of opinions upon them. And, hence, there are very few documents published from my department; and, of that few, perhaps, none worthy of historic memory. Nevertheless, at the risk of being thought egotistic, I send you two pamphlets containing official opinions of mine, which have been published, because they were thought to concern great legal principles, and to touch the interest of a great many people:—1st, upon the power of the President to arrest and imprison individuals:—2d, upon the power of public officers to create debts binding upon the nation.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

ED. W. BATES.

LETTER OF LIEUT. COL. WM. E. SMALL.

HEAD QUARTERS, 10TH IOWA, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS., }
 October 28, 1862. }

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, by the hand of Mr. Terry of Richmond, our Regimental Flag, which bears the marks of honorable service, received upon the fields of Charleston, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Iuka and Corinth. Upon the belt plate, you will notice the mark of a ball which struck it, in the action at Corinth, while worn by Color Sergeant, Jacob Gaver. The flag staff, being behind the plate, saved his life. The oblong hole, which you will see near the centre of the flag, was caused by a canister shot. Should it meet the approval of your Excellency, I would like to have it deposited with the State Historical Society.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WM. E. SMALL,
 Lieut. Col. Commanding.

LETTER OF MESSRS. J. D. FYKE, S. Q. WHITE AND OTHERS.

CAMP NEAR ROLLA, MO., }
 December 19th, 1862. }

Prof. N. R. Leonard, Secretary of the State Historical Society:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, take pleasure in sending to you, to be placed in the archives of the "State Historical Society," a large specimen of Stalactite. It was found in a large cave, near Waynesville, Pulaski county, Mo., on the 12th instant. The specimen was found about three-fourths of a mile from the entrance, and was fast to the solid rock above, with points downwards, the cave being seven feet high at that point. Hoping this tribute to the Society will be gratefully received and appreciated, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, yours respectfully,

| | |
|---------------|--|
| J. D. FYKE, | } Members of Co. G., 22d Reg. Iowa Inf'y. |
| S. Q. WHITE, | |
| LARKIN GEARY, | |
| JOHN BATCH, | |

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. O. E. DAGGETT, D.D

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—That so young a State as Iowa has a Historical Society is noticeable, but the sooner such operations are begun, the better. I was much pleased with that of Wisconsin, where I was, at Madison, in May, 1862. Though only eight years old, it had already done, what could not so well be done later, for the State, besides having some things of interest in all similar collections.

I enclose you two specimens from my Colonial and Continental money, for your Historical Society. See the motto of the latter.

Yours, sincerely,

O. E. DAGGETT.

REV. S. S. HOWE, Librarian, etc.

[The Colonial Scrip, above mentioned, is of Connecticut Colony, dated: "Hartford, June 19, A. D. 1776," for "Two Shillings and Six Pence." The Continental is inscribed: The "United Colonies, Two Dollars," dated at Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1776. The motto above noted is on the design, which represents a hand threshing with a flail sheaves on a barn floor, with the Latin superscription *Tribulatio Ditat*, or threshing enriches, a very significant emblem for an agricultural country. These specimens are in an excellent state of preservation, considering that they are about eighty-six years old. —EDITOR.]

LETTER OF M. L. MORRIS, QUARTERMASTER.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, HOUSTON, MO.. }
January 17th. 1863. }

Hon. J. F. Lee, President of the Curators of the State Hist. Society:

SIR,—I send you, by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Stiles, an ambrotype likeness of one of the most notorious desperadoes in the South-west. His name is W. A. Depriest. He was taken prisoner on Christmas day, by Capt. Reed of our Brigade. He is a fair specimen of the kind of animals we have to fight in Missouri. Give him a conspicuous place in your portrait gallery.

Yours, respectfully,

M. L. MORRIS.

[The portrait described above, by Mr. Morris, late Quartermaster in the army, bears this designation: "W. A. Depriest, a Guerrilla Chief of Mis-

souri." He has a very unmilitary cap, coat and shirt, with no vest, and a face unshaven; altogether, a loafer or rowdy-looking character. But he is said to have had a liberal education at Princeton, N. J., from which he turned aside to this irregular warfare against the Union. His portrait is surrounded by a highly respectable group of Union men, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Tuttle and Gen. Herron, with the portraits of the late Col. Dewey, of Maj. Love, of Lieut. Col. Small and others, enough to keep good watch and ward over the rebel Chief.—EDITOR.]

[It is proper to say that the writer below, is now promoted to be MAJOR GENERAL, and is in command of the South-western Division of the Union forces. The flag presented herewith, is a large bunting, Secession banner, with nine stars, and constitutes one of the finest military trophies in the cabinet of the Society. It was accompanied with an elegant portrait of the successful young Major General, whose gallant troops dashed into Van Buren and captured it.—EDITOR.]

LETTER OF GENERAL HERRON.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 9, 1863.

Gov. S. J. Kirkwood:

DEAR SIR,—With this, I send you a rebel flag captured by my troops, at Van Buren, Arkansas, in December last. This identical flag was floating on the court-house in that place, one year ago, while I was there, held as a prisoner of war; and, of course, it gave me considerable pleasure to take possession of it. Will you please pass it over to the State Historical Society, with my compliments, and oblige,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

F. J. HERRON, Brig. Gen'l.

LETTER OF LIEUT. COL. JOHN SHANE.

[The following letter accompanied the presentation of a valuable work, published in London, A. D., 1722, making it one hundred and forty-one years

old. It is in good English type, well bound, in two large folio volumes; and is one of the richest trophies of the war.—EDITOR.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., March 15, 1863.

Hon. S. J. Kirkwood:

DEAR SIR—I send you, by Major Wilson, for the State Historical Society, “a copy of Domat’s Civil Law,” not only a very rare, but a very valuable work. And, what adds very much to its value as a curiosity, it is one hundred and forty [one] years old; and was found by me, amongst the ruins of the deserted and abandoned library of Gen. Edward Sparrow of Louisiana, who is now a member of the rebel Confederate Senate. Please present the books to the State Historical Society; and, with them, my best wishes for its success.

I remain very respectfully yours,

JOHN SHANE,

Lieut. Col. Commanding the 13th Iowa Infantry.

LETTER OF THOS. J. JONES, CHIEF ENGINEER, U. S. N.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 17, 1863.

To the President of the State Historical Society of Iowa:

SIR:—You will be pleased to accept, for the State Historical Society of Iowa, some curiosities I gathered on the coast of Africa from the natives, during a cruise in the U. S. S. Sumter.

To Hon. Charles Mason of Burlington, I am indebted for the knowledge of your Institution. And should what I have sent by Express be of any value, please acknowledge the same to him, since he is my regular correspondent. Mean while, should you desire a collection I may make, in my future journeyings and travels, he will inform me; and I shall ever be pleased to gather what I can for your State.

Being, as I am a citizen of Iowa, with my father interred on the banks of the beautiful Des Moines, I have more than an interest in Iowa, while I remember, with pride, the third dwelling erected in your city: and I now recall, with pleasure, my associations

with the Burges, the Walkers, Welsh and other families, with whom I resided in 1842.

I am, now, about to sail, and may be absent two years. On my return, I shall visit my boyhood's home, if I do not make it my final home. Until then, I must bid adieu.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

THOS. J. JONES, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

On Board U. S. S. S. Ticonderoga.

P. S.—I paid the Express charges.

T. J. J.

[Accompanying the above was a box with the following articles of much interest and value: a traveler's food bag, made by the natives of the fibre of the cocoanut; a cloth or mat used or worn by Africans; an ivory hunter's fetich of success; an elephant's tooth; a doctor's gilla or fetich; a hump-back whale's tooth, charms worn by kings; a rattle to dispell and breezes and call for sea breezes; a canibal's war-knife, manufactured and used by the Africans of the Upper Goboön river; and also a specimen of lava from the peak of Teneriffe, an island off the coast. An appropriate acknowledgment was returned, and further collections were solicited.—EDITOR.]

LETTER OF HOSEA B. HORN, ESQ.

BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS Co., IOWA, }
April 29, 1863 }

SIR—This day, I mail to you the first volume of the "Iowa Farmer's Advocate," published by James Tizzard & Co., at Burlington, Iowa, commencing, August, 1847. It was edited by H. Gates; and at the close of the first year, was merged into the "Valley Farmer," at St. Louis, Mo.

It is, I believe, the first Agricultural paper ever published in Iowa. I was a subscriber to it, at the time of its publication, preserved the same, and now present the volume to the State Historical Society.

I, also, send you an old copy of a "Narrative of the Civil and Military Services of W. H. Harrison," published in 1836. This copy, I have had in my possession nearly twenty-seven years, having purchased the same in July, 1836.

I am very respectfully your obed't serv't,

HOSEA B. HORN.

Librarian of State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.

POETRY.

INDIAN GRAVES.

[The following extract is from a Poem of Miss MARY E. MEAD, read at the "Old Settler's" festival, in Davenport, in 1858. Her more recent poetic effusions have been designated by her residence, near the city, named IVY-NOOK. This whole poem is found in "*Davenport Past and Present*," a book well worthy of perusal and purchase.—ED.]

'Tis eve, the stars with silv'ry sheen
Rise silently and slow,
The pallid moon looks out between,
The waves repose below,
And not the dipping of an oar
Breaks on the stillness of the shore.

Was it the whisper of the breeze
Sighing among the tangled grass?
Was it the moaning of the trees
When far above the storm clouds pass?
Oh no, in silence still and deep,
The tiniest flower is lulled to sleep.

But there *are* sounds,—I hear them now,
They swell along the plain;
'Tis not the murmur of the rill,
'Tis not the dash of rain,—
And can there be a foot so light
To stir the rustling leaves to-night?

There is,—along the slant hill-side,
Where darksome forests bow,
Singly the dusky figures glide,—
Look, you can see them now!
Pause! 'tis a band of Indian braves—
Who come to seek their chieftains' graves.

Disturb them not, as silently
These well-known paths they trace,
Not long among us may there be
Remnants of that old race.
They fade as fades the morning ray
Before the glowing eye of day.

A little time they linger here,
Uncared for and unknown,
To shed a solitary tear,
O'er comrades lost and gone.
Silent and sad they gather round
Some lonely, undistinguished mound.

Hark ! all the solemn woods along,
A soft and saddened lay,
As if some heart in plaintive song,
Would pour itself away.
List ! while the mournful cadence swells
Clear as the tone of evening bells.

"Still roll the river waves as blue
As when we launched the bark canoe,
Or when we plied the dripping oar
Beneath the shelter of the shore.
Still sings the lark, a welcome guest,
Still folds the dove her wings to rest.
Still the green arching forests spread
Their boughs as widely overhead,
But 'neath their shadow now, alas !
No more our bounding warriors pass,
Silent where once their footsteps fell,
Land of our birth, farewell, farewell !"
Soft echo answers to the trembling lay :
'Neath heavy shadows glides the group away.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

After various hinderances, numbers one and two of the *Annals* are issued together. No one, who has never undertaken a new enterprise of this kind, can appreciate the difficulties in the way of prompt publication, especially in the commencement. The July and October numbers will be issued with more promptness. And, although the allowance from the State is limited, yet with the encouragement of subscribers and the low terms of this publication, the work may be considered a permanent, quarterly Periodical of the State Historical Society. The nature of the publication, however, will necessarily restrict it to biographical and historical matters, and exclude, to some extent, that variety which may seem to be essential to a popular Magazine.

EXCHANGE PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

It is especially desired, that all Newspapers, hitherto or hereafter sent to the State Historical Society of Iowa, as well as Periodicals, be addressed as exchanges to the *ANNALS* of the State Historical Society. About fifty leading Newspapers, in this State, come uniformly to the Society; and Editors will please see that "*ANNALS*," be prefixed to the address.

The Committee of Publication express the wish that copies of all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the State may be sent as Exchanges; and they will be deposited in the Library, as heretofore those sent have been, and form most valuable materials for the future history of Iowa. In the *Annals*, something like an equivalent by exchange, will be found. Only one copy of each Newspaper is requested to be regularly sent. But, if any special matter needs attention in exchanges, or is desired to be copied into the *Annals*, an extra number should be sent, marked, as is usual, lest it should escape the notice of the acting Editor of the *Annals*.

PORTRAITS OF AUTHORS AND CITIZENS.

It has been thought best to insert portraits of writers for the *Annals*, and of others whose life-sketches are found in this work. But the Society is unable to be at much expense; and it will depend upon the generosity of the parties more immediately interested, whether each or all the copies contain them. Thus, far, only enough impressions for a part of the edition have been obtained, with some effort.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—It is the design of the Publishing Committee, in future numbers to insert in separate pages from the body of the *ANNALS*, select advertisements, such as of Harper's Weekly and Monthly, and of Worcester's Dictionary, on the cover of this issue.

ERRATUM.—In the January number, on page 48, Adjutant Duncan is attached to the 42d Regiment. It should have been the 40th.

STATE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

PROF. WM. E. LAMS, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Iowa City, gives an exhibition, showing the method of instruction and progress of the pupils, on Friday evening, the 29th of May, in Metropolitan Hall. The audience will be highly entertained by exercises in reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geography, history, astronomy, and pantomime representations, consisting of dialogues, speeches and poems, closing with the Lord's prayer.

Sixty-three pupils have been admitted during the year, which closes, June 10th. The next year begins on the 28th of September.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement proper takes place on the 18th of June next, followed at the close of the exercises with the Baccalaureate address by the President, Rev. O. M. Spencer. The preceding week will be spent in written examinations of the students by the Professors. The public examination occurs on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of June.

Jacob Butler, Esquire, of Muscatine, is appointed by the Faculty to deliver the annual address.

The next term begins on Thursday, the 17th of September.

The average attendance of students of both sexes and of all departments of the University proper, has been, for the year about to close, over two hundred.

THE FLAG OF MAJ. GEN. S. R. CURTIS.—This large flag has been received, with a letter from Maj. H. Heath. The promise of a history of the Arkansas Campaign, through which it was borne, is the reason for deferring, at present, further notice of it.

HILL'S SECOND BOOK IN GEOMETRY.--This small treatise is a sequel to "First Lessons in Geometry," and is adapted to persons "from thirteen to eighteen years of age." It is issued by Brewer & Tileston, Boston, who also publish Worcester's large, Quarto Dictionary, which is acknowledged by many eminent scholars to be "the best lexicon in the English language." The advertisement of it may be found on the cover of the *Annals*, and a copy may be seen at the office of the Editor.

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Our future historians will enrich themselves out of *Harper's Weekly* long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

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T H E
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Is issued Quarterly, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, and will contain not less than two hundred pages for the year 1863.

The object of this periodical is to collect, and preserve in a permanent form, facts connected with the early history of Iowa, before they are lost from the memory of observers of events, together with such biographical and historical sketches and reminiscences of prominent citizens of the State, as would otherwise fail to be recorded. And any persons having materials or authentic manuscripts of this kind, will confer a favor by forwarding them to the Librarian of the Society.

The Committee being unable to make the publication entirely gratuitous, offer it for the moderate price of FIFTY CENTS A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Editors of Newspapers and of Periodicals, both in and out of the State, will please notice this Publication, and place the ANNALS on their exchange lists.

 All communications and subscriptions may be addressed to the Rev SAM'L STORRS HOWE, LIBRARIAN OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT IOWA CITY, IOWA.

OLIVER E. SPENCER,
Chairman of the Committee.

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
IOWA.

JULY, 1863.

ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION,
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
LIBRARIAN.

IOWA CITY:
JEROME & DUNCAN, PRINTERS.

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Ces, L. Davenport

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

JULY, 1833.

NUMBER III.

SKETCH OF GEORGE L. DAVENPORT, ESQUIRE

BY THE EDITOR.

MR. GEORGE L. DAVENPORT, whose portrait appears in this number, is the oldest son of Col. George Davenport, being born on Rock Island, in 1817, and the first white person born in this region. His earliest playmates were Indian boys, whose language he learned almost as soon as his mother tongue, the English. He was very early adopted among the Sac and Fox Indians, according to their custom with favorites, and named "Musquake."

After one year's schooling away from home, in Cincinnati, at ten years of age, he was put into the store of the American Fur Company, at Rock Island, where he continued ten years, and till it was removed to the Des Moines River. He made frequent trips thither and to trading posts along that river, with goods; and, in 1837, accompanied the Sac and Fox delegation of Indians to Washington and other eastern cities. The first "claim" in Iowa, was made by him, in 1832. On his return from the east, he resided on it, to secure the right of pre-emption; and, in 1838, entered the store of Messrs. Davenport & Le Claire. In 1839, he was married, and began business for himself, which he pursued constantly for several years.

In 1850, with Mr. Le Claire, he erected the first Foundry and Machine shop in the city of Davenport, but subsequently sold his interest and retired from active business.

As a capitalist, he has done much for the improvement of the city of Davenport, by building a fine block, by a liberal encouragement of every good enterprise, by courtesy and information freely bestowed on visitors to this country. As his likeness indicates, he is erect and trim in his person, with the prospect of many years of enjoyment and usefulness. Of late, his acquaintance with Indian tongues must have made him serviceable to the United States Government and the country, in quelling the Indian troubles in Minnesota, and in averting the savage warfare of the Indians against the white population, since the terrible massacres which so suddenly broke out there, and astounded the whole nation.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

[The following extract from this Secession Review, will show its character. And for the number of it for January, 1860, the Historical Society is indebted to Lieut. D. J. Davis, of the Army, who found it at Richmond, La.—Ed.]

THE SLAVE-TRADE CONSTITUTIONAL.—The law of Congress prohibiting the slave-trade is palpably unconstitutional. Congress has no other powers than those conferred by the Constitution, and no two men agree as to the clause conferring the power to abolish the slave trade. The most plausible suggestion is, that the power is included in the right to regulate commerce. But this suggestion is rendered flagrantly absurd when we discover that to sustain it, white emigrants must be treated and considered as mere articles of commerce. The Constitution suspends the power to prohibit the "importation" or immigration of persons until 1808. Congress possesses the same power to declare and punish white immigration as piracy that it has so to punish the African slave trade. These are but two, out of hundreds of measures, by which the South may attain all the ends sought for by disunion, while remaining in the Union.

ARTICLE II.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY WILLARD BARROWS, ESQUIRE, OF DAVENPORT.

[Continued from page 85.]

Col. Davenport was a native of England, and removed to the United States in 1804. He was attached to the army from 1805 to 1815, was with Gen. Wilkinson on the Sabine during the trouble with Aaron Burr, and in the war of 1812, was in the defence of Fort Erie, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was with the first expedition which ascended the Mississippi to quiet the hostile Indians, and assisted in selecting and planting Fort Armstrong upon Rock Island, upon which he settled in 1816, and resided there until his death. He was a partner in the American Fur Company until its withdrawal from the Mississippi, and then carried on the trade with the Indians alone until he retired from business. He was of a free, generous, open-hearted disposition, full of anecdote connected with his wild and adventurous life, pleasing in his conversation, and full of wit and humor. Long had he lived upon the frontier amid wars and fightings; often had his life been in imminent danger from the scalping knife or the tomahawk, and yet, in the broad light of day, in a civilized land, and amid the life and bustle of the celebration of our natal day, he was doomed to die by the hands of desperadoes!

For many weeks, no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, in the Territory of Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. He left here about the middle of August and proceeded to Nauvoo, where he first got trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang, which might have been true, and on the 8th of September arrested Fox, at Centreville, Ia., and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested Birch and John Long, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of the Lakes and Chicago. These three men were well known in the West as leaders of a gang of desperadoes, although they went by different names. Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, a brother of John's, were soon after

arrested near Galena, Ill., and Granville Young at Nauvoo. These three last were taken as accessories.

On the 6th of October following, bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury of Rock Island county against the whole, except Fox, who had escaped from jail on the 17th of September, in Indiana. On the 14th of October the two Longs and Young were put upon trial, a change of venue being denied, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 29th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain of the whole, turned State's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. A writ of error was sued out of the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, when he was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died in about two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county, and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch, without the least signs of repentance or fear of death.

The shock given to the Western banditti by the prompt and energetic measures taken to bring these murderers to justice, so effectually broke up the gang, that for a long time the country was free, in a measure, from such men.

The river closed this year the 30th of November.

The first of January of the year 1846, there was but one retail liquor shop in the city. The corporation election came off in April, and resulted in the election of James Thorington for Mayor Seth F. Whiting, Geo. W. Alvord, A. H. Miller, John Morton, Wm. S. Collins and A. W. McLosky for Aldermen.

At the April term of the District Court this Spring, there was but one case on the common law docket, and none on the criminal, for trial, showing the peaceable and harmonious manner in which the people of Scott county lived at that day.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year, in due form. Rev. E. Adams delivering the oration; prayer by Rev. Mr. Brabrook; A. C. Fulton, being Marshal of the day. It was about the first of this month that A. C. Fulton commenced the building of the first steam mill in the city of Davenport.

At the August election, S. C. Hastings was elected to Congress; Loring Wheeler, of Clinton county, to the State Senate; James McManus, to the House; James Thorington, Clerk of the District Court; A. H. Davenport, Sheriff; V. M. Firor, Prosecu-

ting Attorney; Asa Foster, County Commissioner; H. H. Pease, Assessor; and A. H. Miller, Treasurer.

John Bechtel opened his Plow Factory this year, and carried it on with success for some years, when it passed into other hands, and is at present carried on by Mr. Krum, whose plows are known throughout the State of Iowa, as the best manufactured in the West.

The "Iowa College Association" was formed in April, 1844, but no decided steps were taken, or location made, until 1846, when Davenport was selected as the place of location, "provided the citizens would raise \$1,500 for buildings, and furnish grounds for a site." Trustees were elected the following Spring and a building erected on the bluff near Western Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The Institution was incorporated in June, 1847. In March, 1854, the College grounds, (being liable to have streets cut through them,) were sold, and a new location of ten acres purchased between Brady and Harrison, above Tenth street. Here the present College edifice was erected, with boarding houses, in 1855, and in August, of this year (1859,) the present location was sold to the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, for school and educational purposes, and the Iowa College is removed to Grinnell, a village in the interior of the State, in Poweshiek county.

At the April election of this year, James Grant was elected District Judge, over his opponent, Platt Smith, by 448 majority. James Thorington was elected District Clerk, and Hiram Price, School Fund Commissioner.

A new paper was started about this time called the Democratic Banner by Alexander Montgomery, Esq., who sold out to R. Smetham. T. D. Eagal afterwards became its editor and proprietor, and after passing through several other hands, it was purchased in 1853 by Messrs. Hildreth, Richardson & West. Mr. Hildreth, the senior editor, died in September, 1857, since which time Messrs. Richardson & West have continued to publish the same under the name of the Iowa State Democrat. Recently a couple of new partners have entered the office, the Daily News has been purchased, and is now combined and published under the name of the Daily Democrat and News. A more extensive notice may hereafter be given of this Democratic paper.

1847.—At the August election, H. Leonard was elected Sheriff

against Robt. Christie; A. H. Miller, Recorder; A. W. McGregor, Prosecuting Attorney; Asa Foster, Commissioner; John Pope, Clerk; J. Thorington, Judge of Probate; Wm. L. Cook, Coroner.

The immigration of Germans was large, this year. On the 23d of June, one hundred were landed from the Anthony Wayne steamer, most, if not all of whom, settled in this county.

Pork was worth, this year, but \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lbs., in trade. The first railroad meetings were held this year in relation to building a road from Chicago to Davenport.

The returns of the Assessor for the year 1847 were on valuations.

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 73,264 | acres of land valued at..... | \$238,375 |
| | Value of Town Lots,..... | 71,970 |
| | Money at interest in the county,..... | 1,675 |
| | Mercandise,..... | 10,885 |
| 918 | Head of Horses valued at,..... | 29,244 |
| | Machinery,..... | 5,840 |
| 2,883 | Head of Cattle,..... | 25,286 |
| 2,748 | Head of sheep,..... | 4,013 |
| 3,960 | Head of hogs,..... | 4,224 |
| 5 | Head of mules,..... | 210 |
| | Miscellaneous property,..... | 800 |
| | Furniture, | 1,960 |
| 48 | Wagons,..... | 1,825 |

Amount of Assessment,..... \$396,307

There were 3,652 white inhabitants in the county and two negroes.

The first Land Agency was opened this year by Jook & Sargent, in a small one story wooden building, on the corner of Main and Second streets, where the present banking house now stands.

On the 4th of October of this year David Hoge, one of our prominent citizens, died of the bilious fever. Mr. Hoge was from Ohio, and had emigrated to this country in 1840, was first engaged in merchandise, and afterwards Clerk of the District Court to near the time of his death. He was a man of talent and ability, kind and gentlemanly in his intercourse with mankind, of unswerving integrity, and of a high tone of moral character. He was cut off in the prime of life, and by his death, Scott county lost one of her most valued citizens.

The river closed January 8th, and opened March 21st.

1848.—This year opened with much brighter prospects than had been known for years. Immigration had been on the increase. A home market had been created for surplus produce; agriculture had become an object and the hearts of many that had been desponding, began to look for better times.

Up to this time, no flouring, or saw mill had been erected in this city of any kind. On the 17th of January, the first steam mill in Davenport was put in operation by A. C. Fulton. It had been but five months and twenty-two days in building. The main building was fifty-seven by sixty feet, four stories high with an engine room twenty-seven by fifty feet. Mr. A. Nugent was the first miller. Upon the completion of this mill, there was a general burst of rejoicing among the citizens of Scott county. Mr. Fulton gave a grand opening, by inviting the farmers and citizens of the town to a sumptuous repast, served up in the new mill, on the 17th of January, 1848. Bread was made from the flour ground in the mill on the same day of the celebration. The tables groaned with luxuries. Pigs, turkies and chickens, pies and cakes, were piled upon the festive board, and coffee served bountifully, and when Mr. Fulton appeared with all his men who had been employed upon the mill, three tremendous cheers were given him, to which he responded in a most happy and becoming manner, recounting his many difficulties and trials in pressing forward the work upon this mill. About three hundred partook of the dinner. The Hon. James Grant spoke on the occasion. He had been in attendance at the Legislature in Iowa City, and in his speech announced that he had procured a charter from the Legislature for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Missouri. This information excited applause, and three hearty cheers were given. He was followed by Hiram Price, Esq., who descanted upon the progress of the age, the happy results of the energy and ambition of Mr. Fulton, amid all discouragements, and closed with an anecdote connected with the building of the mill. He said that when Mr. Fulton began that mill, an old man, a resident of the city told him "that he had always believed Mr. Fulton to be crazy, but now he knew it." Mr. Fulton had commenced a steam mill near the site of the old one, and after completing the building, sold it to Burrows & Pretymann, who put in the machinery, and completed it in the same month with that of Fulton's, which he commenced soon after he sold to B. & P.

The opening and celebration of Burrows & Prettyman's mill followed on the 29th of January. It was more magnificent than that of Fulton's, if possible. His mill was forty-two by sixty feet, three stories high, and built of brick, and since enlarged. (That of Fulton was of wood.) There were four pairs of four and half French burrs, two bolts, and they would turn out about two hundred barrels of flour per day. Hiram Johnson was the first miller in this mill, one of the best millers west of the Alleghany mountains. A further notice of this mill, its present capacity for flouring, will be given, together with some remarks upon the character of those who thus early did so much to build up and maintain the interests of our county.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in due form. The oration was by John F. Dillon, Esq.

The official returns of the August election announced Shepherd Leffler for Congress; John D. Evans, Representative; James Thorington, Clerk of the District Court; and E. S. Wing, for County Commissioner.

There were thirty-five houses erected, this year, nearly all brick.

The Winter of 1848 and 1849 was long and severe.

It is not our intention to write the biography of individuals or to fill up this history with personal achievements, but so closely are some of our early settlers identified with our history, that it becomes necessary to bring them out in order to trace our progress and prosperity as a city and a county, to its true and proper source. There are individuals in the midst of us, prominent citizens, who have passed the ordeal of a pioneer life in the West, and whose early struggles well deserve a passing notice. One among the many is Mr. J. M. D. Burrows, of the house of "Burrows & Prettyman," merchants and manufacturers in our city for more than twenty years.

Mr. Burrows, well known to the old as well as the new settlers, first came to Iowa, (then Winconsin) in the spring 1837. He was a native of New York city, but spent his early life with his uncle at Elizbbethtown, New Jersey. At the age of fourteen, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where in the course of ten years he accumulated by his own industry a little property and married. Being in the furniture business, he had sold to Western merchants along the Mississippi river and consigned on commission to others.

In the Spring of 1837, he took a trip to St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, to look after his business. His ardent and energetic mind was soon awakened on beholding the beauty and magnitude of the Mississippi Valley, and he seemed to comprehend at once the prospects for the future of this promising land. He returned to Cincinnati, however, without making any investments, or even deciding upon any future operation here. During the following year his mind seemed to dwell continually upon the beauties and prospects of the West, and of Davenport as the centre of attraction. So strongly was he impressed with the prospects here, that he decided on a second visit. A trip to the West was no small undertaking.

There were others in Cincinnati turning their attention this way, and among them our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Owens, Esq. It was at this time Mr. Burrows first became acquainted with him. Together, in a one horse buggy, they set forth in the Spring of 1838 for Davenport, in the Wisconsin Territory, and made the trip by land in ten days and a half. They spent a month here examining and admiring the country, during which time they purchased a "claim" of eighty acres, long known as the "Owens and Burrows tract;" a part of which is still owned by Mr. Burrows, and upon which his beautiful dwelling now stands, amid grounds tastefully laid out, and covered with vineyards, shrubbery, and the choicest fruits, planted by his own hands. They also, as was the custom in those days, took each of them a "claim" of 320 acres of prairie land back of the town, feeling, probably, that if the town ever became of importance the land might be valuable for farming purposes. This claim was the entire section seventeen, lying back of West Davenport, on Duck Creek, and through which the Railroad now passes. Messrs. Owens and Burrows drew cuts for choice of halves, dividing the section North and South. Mr. Burrows drew the East half, nearest the town. As some demonstration had to be made in the way of improvements, in order to hold the claim from being "jumped," they employed Strong Burnell, Esq., to break five furrows around the entire tract at a cost of fifteen dollars, which was done. Some two years after this, when the land was brought into market and offered for sale, these two claim speculators held a consultation as to the entry of the land at government price; whether the prospects would warrant such an investment. Upon mature deliberation,

Mr. Owens abandoned his at once as not being of sufficient value, so far from the village and all prairie, some of which has since been sold for one hundred dollars an acre. Mr. Burrows gave his part to Dr. Hall, on his paying the fifteen dollars paid to Mr. Burnell for the breaking.

Before Mr. Burrows returned to Cincinnati, however, he made arrangements for some improvements upon his first claim purchased in connection with Mr. Owens, of forty acres, (his present homestead.) There had been seven acres broken upon his forty acres, and he contracted with our fellow townsman, B. F. Coates, Esq., to erect a dwelling house, the same that now stands in front of his present residence. This forty acre claim cost Mr. Burrows two hundred and fifty dollars and Mr. Owens paid two hundred for his.

Mr. Burrows returned to Cincinnati, with a determination to return West again, if he could dispose of his property in Cincinnati. He was full of excitement on the subject of emigration to the West. He seemed anxious to be among the first, and to cast his lot with the emigrating throng. But in his more thoughtful moods he began to cast about him to see what he could do to maintain his family in this new country. He was doing well where he was. His ambitious views began to dampen, and his excitement began to settle down upon a more solid basis. He felt that there was an uncertainty, a risk, in a step so important. He therefore, to save himself the mortification of a square back out on emigration, offered his property for sale, putting on such a price that he was sure no one would purchase. But in this he was mistaken. In a very short time a purchaser appeared and took the property at his offer. In a very few weeks after, all this property was consumed by fire without any insurance. Mr. Burrows had secured his money, and seemed to feel that all things pointed in the direction of his desired object. He therefore removed to Davenport with his family, and in 1839, cultivated his seven acres upon his forty acre homestead, and also rented a small tract that had been broken on the DuBuque road, near Duck Creek, north of the Lindsley place. Here he labored faithfully the first season, and succeeded in raising a crop, walking to and from his work with his little tin dinner pail, eating his lonely meal on the banks of Duck Creek. Just before harvest, the cattle broke in and destroyed his entire crop. Winter was coming on, and the prospects to our old friend, just at that time

must have looked rather dreary. But his energies and ambition were ever adequate to the exigencies of the case.

With fresh thought and new courage, he determined to build a store house in the town, and in the Spring apply to his friends in Cincinnati for assistance to commence merchandizing. He accordingly set about cutting trees and hewing timber for the frame of that little store house that stood so long and was occupied by the firm of Burrows & Prettyman, on Front street, and has since disappeared to make room for the present spacious edifice. The frame of this first store house, he got out with his own hands, and with the help of Mr. James Rumbold, erected the building, covering it with clap boards made from the native oak, with the rude tools of the pioneer.

The Spring of 1840, found Mr. Burrows with his pecuniary means nearly exhausted, and no favorable prospects of business of any kind. The future was dark. He went on to Cincinnati, told his story of the West, its present condition and future prospects. His uncle purchased him a stock of goods, selecting them himself and Mr. Burrows returned as a commission merchant, with new energy and a lighter heart. This was his first attempt at merchandizing. He succeeded well, and in the fall went back to Cincinnati and renewed his stock, his uncle becoming his security. This time his cousin assisted in the selection of his goods.

There was a surplus of wheat for the first time in the country this fall, and Mr. Burrows purchased and shipped the first bushel of wheat that ever went out of Scott county. It was raised by Messrs. Moss and Bradley, just above the mouth of Duck Creek, and sold at forty-five cents a bushel. This was the beginning of the produce business in Davenport, a business which in after years as will be seen, Mr. Burrows entered into very largely. Nearly all produce at that day was shipped up the river, for the supply of military posts, and the Indian trade. He also bought and packed the first pork that was ever sold in our market. This he took in the Spring of 1841, with the hams and shoulders, to Prairie du Chien, and sold them to Rice & Dowsman, Indian traders, receiving his pay in the only currency then known, silver dollars and half dollars, with a little gold coin. This was much annoyance to him, as it was bulky and heavy. He had no trunk nor even a valise, such things not being considered indispensable for such a trip in those days.

His business being finished, he found there was no boat for his return to Davenport for some days. By traveling some twelve miles across the country, and crossing the Wisconsin river, he would reach a place where the stage passed. It was nearly noon, when wrapping his specie in separate parcels to keep them from rattling, putting some in one pocket, and some in another, taking some in his hand tied up in his pocket handkerchief, he left Prairie du Chien on foot. The Wisconsin river, three miles below, was very high, rushing and foaming among the willows upon its banks. No ferryman could be found, and Mr. Burrows took a canoe that was often used to cross foot passengers, and attempted to cross himself. Although most emphatically a western man, yet his experience in paddling the Indian canoe was very limited, and as he entered the boiling current, his frail bark became unmanageable, and he was whirled round and round among the willows and snags at the most imminent peril of his life. He could not paddle his canoe, and being left to the mercy of the waves, he quietly awaited the opportunity in his downward passage of being thrown near the opposite shore, a chance which soon offered, when he leaped from his canoe and by wading some distance, reached the shore, fastening his treacherous bark to some willows. He regained his path and in a short time came to a creek overflowed and the bridge gone. Searching for a narrow place, he took a running jump and barely landed on the opposite bank. But the sudden deposit of himself and load caused the specie in one of his coat pockets to break loose and fall into the creek, carrying with it pocket and all. Nothing daunted, our hero soon fished it up from the bottom of the creek, and pursued his way to the stage station where he expected to find conveyance, but was disappointed.

He at once determined to pursue his way on foot to Dubuque. It was late in the afternoon, and the country very sparsely settled, but when nearly dark he came to a farm house. His load of specie began to grow heavy, his weary limbs sought rest; but where to deposit his treasure for the night, was his greatest trouble. He was afraid to meet a fellow man for fear of robbery; but he wanted shelter. He first thought of burying his money until the morning, but he had been observed in his approach to the house, and he boldly walked to the door and asked for entertainment for the night, of the lady of the house. He was referred

to the husband at the stable, who of course turned none away. At supper three other dark visaged, unshaven men appeared at the table, which much excited the already burdened mind of our friend. The weight of the coin was so burdensome that he had removed a portion of it from his pockets to his hat, which he kept close by his side, and on being invited to the table, carried his hat along and set it down by his side. The dim light of the cabin revealed but partially the company with whom he was destined to spend the night, and robbery and murder seemed to be uppermost in his thoughts. "All were seated," says Mr. Burrows, "when the divine blessing was invoked upon the frugal meal, and a weight rolled from my mind greater than the one I had carried through the day." He was beneath the shelter of a professed disciple of Christ. His supper was taken with a keen relish, and his sleep refreshing.

In the morning he pursued his way at an early hour, and reached Dubuque about ten o'clock at night, traveling the whole distance of seventy miles on foot in less than two days. He soon found a boat and returned to Davenport. Such were the difficulties and dangers incident to a pioneer merchant and trader of that day.

We remember Mr. Burrows as he was in 1839, full of energy and ambition, shrinking from no labor however hard or menial that required his attention. In the Summer of 1839, while he was living in his first home, under the bluff, I called with my wife. He was engaged digging a well. The dirt tub was soon lowered by the attendant at the windlass, and in due course of time, Mr. Burrows was drawn up from the bottom of the well, covered with mud and dirt, the very picture of a Du Buque miner. This was our first introduction to him, and although time has wrought many changes since, yet have I never been able to discover any labour too arduous for him where his personal attention was required. The perseverance, industry and sterling integrity of Mr. Burrows, in addition to his business capacity, have always secured him a host of friends.

It was about the year 1840, we believe, that he associated with him in business R. M. Prettyman, Esq, from Maryland, who has stood side by side with him and buffeted alike the financial waves that at times rolled over our western country. Mr. Prettyman has shared alike in the burdens and difficulties of a commercial life,

and is deserving of all credit for prompt, persevering application to business. He is known for honest, honorable and high toned principle as a business man, and is kind and unassuming in all his dealings, and of sound moral worth.

1847.—The first attempt at manufacturing flour by this celebrated firm, Burrows & Prettyman, was at Rockingham, five miles below this city. On account of the foreign demand, prodtee was high all over the United States. In February, 1846, wheat was worth here seventy cents, and before April it fell to twenty-five cents. There was no probability of a continuance of the war with Mexico, and Burrows & Prettyman had purchased heavily at rates ranging from sixty to seventy-five cents. Their capital was all invested in wheat, and but for the timely aid of a friend, utter insolvency would have followed. That great financier and friend to the deserving, James E. Woodruff, of St. Louis, stepped forward, advanced money, and Burrows & Prettyman rented the Rockingham steam mill, and manufactured the wheat into flour. This operation not only saved them from bankruptcy, but they made more in the same time out of the same capital than ever before or since. "Mr. Woodruff," says Burrows, "was the best friend I ever had." It will be recollected that Mr. Woodruff left home for Europe, to relieve an overwrought brain, by too close application to business, which was fast hurrying him to an early grave, and was lost, with his wife, on the ill-fated Arctic at sea.

The manufacturing of flour at Rockingham, and the profits on a government contract for the supply of military and Indian stores at the Forts and trading houses above on the Mississippi river, in the Spring of 1847, were what gave this firm their first start in business to any great extent.

The mill at Rockingham being too small for future operations, the new mills then nearly completed in Davenport by A. C. Fulton, were purchased. The building alone was completed, ready to receive the machinery. Burrows & Prettyman immediately commenced putting the mill in running order; and on the 29th of January, set it in operation. This was an undertaking of no ordinary kind, at that early day. The enterprise was an experiment of doubtful issue, when we take into consideration the small quantity of wheat grown, and the slow progress of settlement then going on in our county. Messrs. Burrows & Prettyman entered into it with many fears, but with stout hearts. But scarcely had the cor-

tract been closed before Mr. Fulton, without stopping to reflect upon consequences, started for St. Louis, and with the money and paper, received for his mill, purchased the machinery and materials for another mill still greater in proportions than his first one, and such was the perseverance and energy of Mr. Fulton, that he had it completed and running before Burrows & Prettyman got theirs in operation. It stood close by the other, on Front street.

Amid all these discouragements, and as they thought, uncalled for and unfair opposition, Burrows & Prettyman had their mill in operation in a few days after that of Mr. Fulton's, and Davenport, which before had never possessed a mill of any kind, now sent up the steam from two first rate flouring mills, while one could have done the business and was amply sufficient, as was afterwards shown. Mr. Fulton ran his mill about a year and failed. It was then rented to G. L. Davenport, Wm. Inslee and L. A. Macklot, who ran it a year and a half, and lost some three thousand dollars in the operation, when it was sold to Burrows & Prettyman for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, who ran it a year, lost money, and then used it two years as a warehouse. The machinery was then sold to parties in Le Claire, and was consumed by fire a few years since. The building was torn down to give room for the block of stores built by Mr. Burrows in 1855.

The present mill was remodeled in 1854, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The machinery in this mill is said to be the most perfect in the West. The Albion Mills are capable of manufacturing five hundred barrels per day of twenty-four hours run. There were on one occasion five hundred and forty barrels of flour made in this mill, in twenty-four hours. It manufactures yearly more than any other three mills in the State of Iowa, and its flour brings in the New York market twenty-five cents per barrel more than St. Louis brands made from the same wheat. In 1855, this mill made eighty thousand barrels of flour, grinding four hundred thousand bushels of wheat. The largest amount of business ever done by this firm in any one year, was in 1855, when it amounted to over seven hundred thousand dollars.

The pork packing business, in former years, was another important branch of business by this house. In 1854, they packed nineteen thousand hogs, which was their heaviest year in this business, although they have done more or less at it for the last twenty years. The present value of the Albion Mills is rated at for y

thousand dollars, and the block of brick stores, five in number adjoining them, is rated also at forty thousand dollars, besides the ground.

In the social relations, Mr. Burrows stands high. Liberal and sensitive, he has ever been the friend of the poor man. In earlier days and times of financial distress, when the little necessities of life were hard to be obtained by the emigrant and pioneer settler, the liberal hand of Mr. Burrows was always open, and his great heart always yielded to the wants of his fellow man. Many are the old settlers in Scott, Clinton and Cedar counties, who can well remember these numerous acts of kindness: that when there was no flour to be obtained elsewhere, nor goods to be had of other merchants, Burrows & Prettyman's store was always open, and the "latch string always hanging out." In times of scarcity for seed wheat, and when farmers did not preserve it, Burrows & Prettyman, in their foresight and wisdom, had taken care to have a supply and freely loaned it, receiving their pay back from the crop produced from it. These acts of kindness and benevolence, many remember, and to this day may be seen farmers in our streets, with loads of wheat, refusing all other offers until Burrows & Prettyman should have the refusal of it.

But few of the early settlers of Scott county have done so much towards the settlement, progress and general prosperity of it as Mr. Burrows. His long, arduous, energetic and constant application to business, seems not to have impaired his health, nor dampened his mental vigor. His slender frame but iron nerve still stands unshaken amid the storms of commercial life, and he may be seen early and late at the counting room and the mill, in New York or St. Paul, pursuing his business with that same elastic step and with as much life and ambition, as he did twenty years ago. By his own industry he has carved out for himself a fortune, and there is none better calculated to enjoy it, nor having more sincere friends, desirous of his happiness, than J. M. D. Burrows. A Christian, not only by profession, he loves and lives by its pure principles, and with a most liberal hand gives of his abundance into the treasury of the Lord. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church in this city, of which, we believe, he was one of the founders, and has done much for its support and prosperity. Long may he live, enjoying the comforts his industry has purchased, amid friends new and old; and, in the bosom of his

pleasant family, in quiet and in peace spend the winter of his days; and, as his locks whiten with age, be able to look back and feel that he has not lived in vain, nor been a drone in the hive of humanity.

1849.—GENERAL HISTORY.

In February of this year, when the ice broke loose it gorged in the islands below, and caused the backwater to overflow Front street from Brady up to Le Claire street, running into Second street. The water on the floor of Burrows & Prettyman's store on Front street, was about four inches deep. It only remained from eleven o'clock, A. M., till early next morning. The Spring was early.

At the April election in the city, Jonathan Parker was elected Mayor; John L. Davis, Wm. McCammon, N. Squires, Jas. M. Bowling, W. S. Collins and Sam'l Lyter were elected Aldermen; James Thorington, District Clerk; John Evans, Treasurer, and L. J. Center, Marshal. The census, taken by the Assessor this year, makes the population within the corporate limits to be twelve hundred, and fifteen hundred in the Township. At the August election, H. Leonard was elected Sheriff, Hiram Price Recorder, John Rouser Commissioner's Clerk, A. C. Fulton County Commissioner, W. Barrows Surveyor, A. W. McGregor Prosecuting Attorney, and J. Thorington Probate Judge.

On the 5th of July, the first case of cholera made its appearance in the city. Samuel Sloper and Thomas Dillon, two of the pioneer settlers, were struck down, and a general panic seized upon the inhabitants. The epidemic spread; emigrants landed from steamboats with cholera and ship-fever, and died in considerable numbers.

On the 20th of April of this year, A. C. Fulton made a proposition to the City Council to grade and fill Front street, with adjoining streets and alleys, from Rock Island to Ripley streets, for the sum of four thousand and two hundred dollars, payable in five years, but was refused the contract. On the 25th of May following, he made another proposition to fill and level every street and alley two feet above the level, from the east side of Rock Island to Ripley, and as far back from the river as Fourth street, for the sum of four thousand and two hundred dollars, payable in

yearly instalments with interest, but was refused. Such were the prudence, caution, and fear of indebtedness in the City Fathers of that day. This same work has since cost the city more than ten times that amount under the modern rule, and the extravagant progress of the age.

The census was taken this year in June, by Jabez A. Birchard, the Assessor; and amounted to four thousand eight hundred and seventy three in the county. The report of the County Commissioners made the expenditures two thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-three cents, and the receipts five thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and sixteen cents. D. C. Eldridge again received the appointment of Postmaster. Land, at this time, good prairie, could be entered within nine miles of the city.

There were, at this time, in the city of Davenport, twenty-two carpenters, nine stone masons, two stone cutters, five brick makers, six bricklayers, five plasters, six printers, ten cabinet makers, five chair makers, seven wheel-wrights, two coach makers, twelve blacksmiths, fifteen coopers, five saddlers and harness makers, one trunk maker, eight shoemakers, three tin and coppersmiths, seven tailors, four engineers, three millers, two sawyers, eight draymen, nine teamsters, three butchers, one dyer and scourer, one gunsmith, one watchmaker, one turner, one baker, one upholsterer, one barber, nine ministers, four physicians, two lawyers, two weekly papers. The public buildings were, two steam flouring mills, one steam saw mill, the Iowa College, the Medical College, five school houses, three hotels, two billiard rooms, two coffee houses, nineteen stores, one public hall, one exchange office, two pork houses, one livery stable, and one plow factory.

The commercial business of 1849 may be understood by reference to the following exports of that year, which furnish data from which the increase of business may hereafter be determined :

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| There were shipped of | Flour,..... | 30,200 bbls. |
| " | " | Pork,..... 1,425 " |
| " | " | Lard,..... 720 " |
| " | " | W. cat..... 16,700 bus. |
| " | " | Beans,..... 200 " |
| " | " | Potatoes,..... 300 " |
| " | " | Onions,..... 11,160 " |
| " | " | Barley,..... 5,020 " |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| There were shipped of Flax Seed,... | 128 bbls. |
| " " Bran and Shorts,..... | 320,000 " |
| " " Hides, | 20,400 " |
| " " Bacon,..... | 212 hhds. |

While the imports for the same time amounted to—

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Merchandise, | \$148,500 |
| Pine and Oak Lumber,..... | 790,000 feet. |
| Shingles,..... | 1,120,000 |
| Square Timber, | 6,000 feet. |
| Reaping Machines,..... | 42 |
| Laths,..... | 310,090 |

This amount of business may seem meager, but when we consider the difficulties under which we labored, at that time, having no railroad nor other communication with distant markets except St. Louis, by the Mississippi river, it was by no means small. We were upon the eve of a brighter destiny, a general prosperity. Our railroad to Chicago had come to be a settled fact. Our State had gained notoriety abroad, for her genial climate and her rich and valuable lands, and the year 1850 was ushered in with every prospect of better times. The river closed, the 27th November. Population the of county, five thousand and five hundred. Twenty-two thousand acres of land were entered this year in the county.

1850.—The Spring opened early, but was cold and backward. Grass did not start until nearly May. In March of this year, Mr. Strong Burnell commenced his steam saw mill, situated on the corner of Front and Scott streets. This was another important improvement, and a great acquisition to the business and prosperity of the city. As a mechanic and a man of genius in machinery, Mr. Burnell stands high. He came to Davenport in April, 1839, with a complete outfit of implements and stock for farming. His first Summer was spent in breaking prairie, and after farming upon the prairies, he removed into the village with the conviction that he was not destined for a farmer. He then commenced business in the line of his trade as a carpenter, and in 1841 built the brick house that now stands on the Southeast corner of Sixth and Brady streets. In 1842, he received the appointment of Deputy County Surveyor. In the Summer of 1844, he built the Congregational Church; and the same Autumn, he returned to Massachusetts and remained nearly five years. In 1849, on his return to

Davenport, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Davenport, and with promises of assistance, he commenced his mill, making his own engine at Moline; and in the Summer of 1850, with many hard struggles, he got his mill raised and enclosed, the machinery in, and in October, set it running. It was remodeled soon after and more machinery added, when it ran with much success, clearing the first three and a half years over twenty-four thousand dollars. In 1854, the mill was enlarged, more machinery added, and a new company formed, Burnell, Gillett & Co. They attached a shingle machine, sash, door, and blind factory. It was propelled by two engines of one hundred horse power, employed about ninety hands, and made about fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. But large investments in the pine regions, with borrowed capital, speculations in real estate, and bad management of the concern, caused a failure in 1858, and the mill stood idle. Through all the trials and difficulties that Mr. Burnell has been called to pass, he has maintained unswerving principle, and stands unimpeached in his moral and Christian character.

In May of this year, Mr. Le Claire laid out his fourth addition to the city of Davenport. It extended from the East side of Rock Island street to the West side of Iowa street, South of Seventh street to Second. The first district school was opened this year by James Thorington, and the first regular book-store by W. H. Holmes. The *Der Demokrat*, a German newspaper, was commenced by Theo. Guelich. M. C. Davis opened the Old Pennsylvania House on Second street, below Main.

On the 18th of April, the second fire in Davenport took place. The house of Mrs. Dillon was burnt. The assessment in June by Jabez A. Birchard, Esq., showed the valuation of taxable property to be seventy-five thousand dollars. Dr. James Hall was Mayor of the city, with the same officers of the year before. The August election resulted in the election of Wm. E. Leffingwell to the Senate; Laurel Summers to the House; Thorington, Clerk of District Court; McGregor, Prosecuting Attorney; and John W. Wiley, County Commissioner. The supposed population of the city on the 1st of September was two thousand. One hundred new houses were erected in the city during this year, and twenty-two thousand and forty-one acres of land entered in the county, at the Land Office in Iowa City. The subject of bridging the Mississippi river at this point was also agitated this year. Scott

county subscribed seventy-five thousand dollars to the stock in the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Business men, merchants, mechanics, professional men, and others, began to settle here.

1851.—In February of this year, on petition of citizens of Davenport, the Legislature granted a new city charter. There was much opposition to it at the charter election and it succeeded by a vote of only twenty-six majority. Charles Weston, Esq., was elected Mayor at the same election; Leonard, Wygant, and Dr. Barrows, Squires; E. Cook and H. Price, Aldermen. At the August election, Wm. Burris was elected County Judge, and Harvey Leonard, Sheriff.

The fore part of the season this year was very wet. An unusual amount of rain fell; crops were backward. Immigration continued to come in slowly, composed mostly of those who designed settlement. Much prairie was broken this year, and considerable improvement made in the county. Immigration increased over all former times. In July, over three hundred landed at one time from the steamer Wyoming, all intending to settle in Scott county.

The cholera was very bad this year. About thirty of the citizens died and many immigrants. The Le Claire Foundry was started this year in June, and another steam saw mill called "Howard's Mill," in the lower part of the city. Davenport now had two steam saw mills and two steam flouring mills. Pork was worth from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars a hundred. The new stone Catholic church was built this year, the Le Claire House enlarged and Cook & Sargent's new brick exchange office was erected on the corner of Main and Second streets. A large number of private dwellings were built. Merchants and mechanics had sought homes here until houses were so scarce that many left the city for want of room.

The pork market opened this fall at high rates—four dollars a hundred for good hogs. In October of this year, East Davenport was laid out into lots and the present village commenced. In November, William Russell, of St. Louis, commenced purchasing property here, which gave the first rise in property that afterwards attained to such extravagant prices.

The city at this date, contained about forty-five stores. Cook & Sargent's Addition to the Town of Davenport was made this

year. The river closed on the 16th of December. Population of the city, three thousand. Nine steam establishments were now in operation in the city. Over three hundred houses were built this season, and there were nine organized churches, and six church buildings in the city at the close of the year. Cotes & Davis' Planing Mill was built, and Christie's Mill, at East Davenport, was also erected this year, and the first wholesale grocery was established by S. Hirschel. The Second Baptist church was organized.

1852.—On the 22d of February, Mr. Le Claire laid out his Fifth Addition to the City of Davenport, containing one tier of blocks between Iowa and Le Claire streets, below Seventh to Second. The river opened this year, on the 4th of March. The ice had broken up several times, gorged and stopped. Boats were in waiting to come up and down for some days, the river being clear of ice above and below. On the 3d of April, snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches, followed by sleet which weighed down the branches of the trees with ice until many limbs were broken. On the 5th of April, 1851, a similar snow and sleet fell, followed by disagreeable, cold weather.

On the 15th of April, the first immigrants arrived, and were followed by large numbers, both by land and water.

On the 5th of May, the corner stone of Trinity church was laid, on the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets, by Bishop Kemper. There was some cholera this year. The steam ferry boat was put in operation this year by John Wilson, so long and favorably known as the ferryman between the two cities. Population in the city at the close of the year, three thousand. J. M. Cannon's saw mill, built. John Jordan, Mayor; A. F. Mast, Clerk; Sam'l Parker, Marshal; Wm. Van Tuyl, Treasurer. Aldermen, H. Leonard, Weigand, Squires, G. P. Cook, H. Price and Bechtel.

1853.—This year, a County Poor House was built by Judge Burris, five miles from the city on the road to Du Buque, the county having purchased eighty acres of land for that purpose. Pork, on the 1st of January, was worth from five dollars and an half to six a hundred.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company was organized, with a capital stock of six million dollars, the corporation to continue fifty years from date. On the first of September, the ceremony of breaking ground on the road took place. It was a day

fall of interest to the people of Davenport. Many of the old citizens, who had for years been living on in hope and confidence, now began to feel all their most sanguine wishes gratified. The Rock Island and Chicago Road was near completion, and the first locomotive was soon expected to stand upon the banks of the Mississippi river, sending its shrill whistle across the mighty stream, and longing for its westward flight across the prairies of Iowa. The occasion was one of universal rejoicing. A great and important object had been accomplished for our city, our county and our State. As Mr. Le Claire, who was selected to perform the ceremony of removing the first ground, came forward, pulling off his coat and taking the wheel-barrow and spade, he was greeted by a most tremendous and hearty cheer. The ceremony took place near the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets. A large procession was formed of citizens, Odd Fellows and musicians. The dinner was served at the Le Claire House, by Mr. Lowry, and the occasion was one long to be remembered. A vote was taken, in September, in regard to the county taking stock in the road. There were but three hundred and nine votes cast, and out of these but two were against subscribing to the stock. The amount taken by the city was seventy-five thousand dollars, by the county fifty thousand dollars, and one hundred thousand dollars by individual subscription.

The Le Claire Foundry was burned in August. An Express and Telegraph Office was opened this year. The population in the city was forty-five hundred. The sixth addition to the city of Davenport by Mr. Le Claire was made this Autumn, extending from Le Claire street to Farnam, south of Seventh to the river.

The city officers elected this year were John A. Boyd, Mayor; R. K. Allen, Clerk; Sam'l Parker, Marshal; J. Drake, Treasurer. The Aldermen were, A. Weigand, John Weeks, John P. Cook, Joseph Kingerlee, Hiram Price and Wm. Gray. The progress of the city was rapid; the immigration continued with but little abatement, and the city and county filled up with many enterprising citizens, and we began to assume the appearance of a real city in form and fact.

1854.—On the 22d of February of this year, the long contemplated Railroad from Chicago to Rock Island was completed, and by it the Atlantic and Mississippi were united. As it might well be expected, it was a day of jubilee to the residents of the Upper

Mississippi. For years, the more enterprising had looked forward to the time when we should be placed in connection by railway with the East. For years had the settlers been dependent on the river navigation for all their commercial wants, and been subject to long and tedious routes to the Atlantic seaboard. It was no wonder, then, that it was a day of general rejoicing. I can no better represent the occasion than by copying an article from the *Chicago Press* on that occasion :

"On Wednesday last, the 22d inst., that event looked forward to for years with so much interest by our citizens—the connection of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan by a continuous line of railroad—was consummated. The honor of arriving first at this goal belongs to the Chicago and Rock Island road—an honor, by the way, well worthy the Herculean efforts which have been made to achieve it. In February, 1851, the Legislature chartered a company. In October of the same year, the contract for its construction and equipment was taken. In April, 1852, the first estimate for work upon it was paid; and in February, 1854, three years from its charter, and twenty-two months after ground had been broken upon it, the work is completed, and cars are running daily its entire length, one hundred and eighty-one miles! This is certainly a proud monument to all who have been instrumental in pushing the work forward to completion, and especially so to those sagacious and energetic men who have had it in special charge, Messrs. SHEFFIELD and FARNAM."

During this winter there was but little snow and no rain. The weather was mild; the atmosphere pure and clear; roads good, and business lively in our streets. The average temperature by the thermometer was but eleven and a half degrees, while in 1851 it was twenty degrees; in 1852 it was fifteen and a half, and in 1853 twenty and two-thirds degrees. In 1851, the mercury fell below zero five times; in 1852, it fell four times; in 1853, it fell but once, and in 1854, it fell five times. In January, pork was three dollars and seventy-five cents a hundred; flour five dollars, and wheat sixty-five cents for spring, and winter seventy-five cents. In February, flour advanced to six and six and a half dollars.

The year eighteen hundred and fifty-four was one of the most distinguished and busy years in the existence of Davenport. The foundations of her prosperity were laid this year. The immense emigration that had settled in the county for the two years previous, now began to exhibit the fruits of their industry. The city had kept pace with the back country in her improvements, and added to her population three thousand, while the county contain-

ed about thirteen thousand. The onward progress of both city and county for three years had been such, that all looked for better times. The "Great River" was to be spanned this year by a bridge ! The increase of population created a great demand for dwelling houses, stores, and workshops. Labor of all kinds was in demand. The railroad westward was to go on with increased exertions. Money began to be plenty. Emigration began to pour in at the opening of Spring ; and the streets of Davenport seemed thronged with strangers. Material for building was scarce. There was but little or no seasoned lumber in the city. All lumber for building had to be ordered at the mills, or shipped from other ports. Rents began to be scarce and high, and families who had been the occupants of spacious dwellings in other places, were now crowded into small apartments, until new ones could be built.

This year, the Le Claire Row was finished, and also the block from Main to Brady streets. Witherwax and Orr's building was completed ; the Second Baptist Church erected, and the Ladies' College built by T. H. Coddington, Esq. The Davenport Commercial, a newspaper was started by N. H. Parker. The first extensive wholesale iron and hardware store was opened by T. Close & Co. Daily lines of stages began to run to Iowa City, Tipton and Cedar Rapids. Another foundry was started by Davis, Boyd & Co. Renwick & Son built their saw-mill. The Davenport Gas-Light and Coke Company was organized. Luse & Coles opened the first exclusive job and printing office in this city. Hildreth & Dalloon's steam flouring mill at East Davenport was put in operation this year.

We had been placed in direct communication with the East, by railroad and telegraph. On the first of September, the corner stone was laid of the Bridge, which aroused the jealousy of St. Louis, that had heretofore enjoyed unmolested the commerce of the Great West. And not only had the Company to contend with St. Louis, that seemed to think that she had indisputable right to all the commerce of the Upper Mississippi, unmolested, but obstacles were thrown in the way by those who were in power, by ordering the United States Marshal to prevent all operations on the Island, probably, for fear that a bridge across the Mississippi at this point, would interfere with the prospects of a "Southern Pacific Railroad." Congress had made appropriations for remov-

ing obstructions in the rapids of the Mississippi river at this place. The surveys of the channel had been made, and the contracts let.

On the 20th of June, Mr. Le Claire laid out his seventh addition to the city of Davenport, extending from Rock Island street to Farnam, north of Seventh and south of Ninth street. Hon. James Grant was Mayor, B. B. Woodward, Clerk; L. J. Center, Marshal; L. B. Collamer, Treasurer. The Aldermen were, H. Wilhelmne, G. G. Arndt, Charles J. H. Eyser, E. A. Gerdtzen, B. Atkinson, D. P. McKown, H. H. Smith, E. Cook, Wm. Burris, and A. A. McLoskey. Four hundred houses erected this year.

1855.—The year 1855, was but a continuation, and carrying out of the plans and progress of 1854. Emigration increased. Rents were high and houses scarce. Six hundred houses were erected. The imports on the first of February, amounted to eight hundred and thirty hogsheads and six hundred and thirty-seven barrels of sugar; molasses, eighteen hundred and forty-two barrels; four hundred and seventy-three barrels of vinegar, forty-one hundred and twenty-six barrels of salt, two hundred and ninety-two barrels of cement, four hundred and seventy sacks of salt, twelve hundred and forty-eight sacks of coffee, eleven hundred and seventy-five sacks of dried fruit, and one thousand barrels of apples. The exports amounted to thirty thousand bushels of wheat, forty thousand and seven hundred bushels of barley, sixty thousand bushels of corn, twenty-nine thousand bushels of potatoes, twenty-one thousand bushels of onions, thirty thousand one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, eight hundred barrels of pork and three hundred barrels of lard. The population at this time in the city was seven thousand, and in the county fifteen thousand.

At this time, Davenport ranked with any city in Iowa, in a commercial point of view, as well as for beauty of location. The facilities for shipping had greatly enhanced the value of produce, farmers were encouraged, and great efforts made in agriculture. A large sum of money was expended in the improvement of the Rapids by Government, and the building of the Bridge across the Mississippi river. These were some of the principal causes that led to the sudden rise in real estate at this time, and which caused large investments in the city and county. The immediate construction of the Railroad west, seemed certain, and land was sought after along its route at extravagant prices. Although

money was plenty, it commanded high rates of interest for investment in lands and improvements in the city.

The East end of the Le Claire Block was finished this year. Many beautiful residences were built upon the bluffs. Among them were Messrs. Price's, Dillon's and Dessaint's. The George L. Davenport Block, on the corner of Main and Second streets, and several steam manufactories were erected. The city limits were enlarged so as to include North Davenport. At the city election in April, Enos Tichenor was elected Mayor; B. B. Woodward, Clerk; Sam'l Parker, Marshal; Wm. Van Tuyl, Treasurer. Aldermen, G. G. Arndt, G. C. R. Mitchell, E. A. Gerdtzen, Charles I. H. Eyser, D. P. McKown, Austin Corbin, E. Cook, H. Price, A. A. McLoskey, A. H. Owens, Joseph Lambrite, Samuel Saddoris. The population, in March of this year, was estimated at eight thousand. Upon the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in April, by a vote of the people of the county, there were nineteen hundred and seventy-seven votes polled. A Temperance ticket was formed at the August election, at which eighteen hundred and fifty-one votes were polled in the county. Wm. L. Cook was elected County Judge, Harvey Leonard, Sheriff; James McCosh, Recorder.

The total receipts into the Treasury ending March 17th, 1856, were forty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-one cents; and total expenditures forty thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents; leaving a balance in the Treasury of five hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-one cents. The county at this date owned as assets, fifty-nine thousand and four hundred dollars worth of stock in the Rock Island and Chicago Railroad, and seventy-five thousand dollars in the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road, while at the same time their liabilities were for subscription to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock in the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road, and forty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-five cents interest money on the same.

The amount of taxable property in the county by assessment, was four millions, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

1856.—Crops of all kinds were abundant this year, and commanded a good price. The lumber trade had become very extensive. The sales in this city alone this year amounted to upwards of seventeen million, four hundred and twenty thousand

feet, and nearly seven millions of lath. Ten million feet of lumber were manufactured in the city; the balance came from Chicago, and was rafted down the river. Twenty thousand eight hundred hogs were packed, and over four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat were purchased in our market. on the 21st of April, the first locomotive came across the bridge. Le Claire's eighth addition to the city of Davenport was laid out, on the 26th of March of this year. It extended from Perry street to Farnam, all lying North of Ninth street to the line of "Le Claire's Reserve."

At the city election in April, G. C. R. Mitchell was elected Mayor; Wm. Hall, Clerk; Sam'l Sylvester, Treasurer; and John H. Taylor, Marshal. The Aldermen were, James O'Brien, John Schutt, C. I. H. Eyser, A. Smallfield, Austin Corbin, James M. Bowling, Hiram Price, John Forest, Wm. S. Kinsey, S. K. Barkley, Sam'l Saddoris, Joseph Lambrite. At the August election, N. J. Rusch was elected to the State Senate, and Messrs. Rogers, Wing and Barner Representatives. J. W. Stewart was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and J. D. Patton, Clerk of District Court. A vote was taken and carried for a Convention to form a new State Constitution, and George W. Ells was elected Delegate. The year ended in the full tide of commerce, speculation and excitement.

1857.—At the spring election, Gen. G. B. Sargent was elected Mayor; H. W. Mitchell, Marshal; John Johns, Police Magistrate; E. Peck, Clerk; Samuel Sylvester, Treasurer. The Aldermen elect were, J. M. Cannon, A. Jennings, H. Ramming, Theodore Guelich, J. M. Bowling, Austin Corbin, John Forrest, J. C. Washburne, James O'Brien, Geo. Hubbell *vice* A. Le. Claire, resigned, Wm. Guy, I. H. Sears. There was also at the same election a vote taken for and against licensing the sale of spirituous liquors, and three hundred and ninety-eight majority against it.

At the August election, Charles Weston was elected Judge; James McCosh, Treasurer and Recorder; Harvey Leonard, Sheriff; W. P. Campbell, Surveyor; and Wm. Effey, Coroner. A vote was taken, also, and carried by one hundred and nineteen majority, for a tax to be levied for building a Court House and City Hall, but the work has never been commenced. At the general election in October, there were thirty-one hundred and twenty-one votes cast. N. J. Rusch was elected to the State Senate; John W. Thompson, B. F. Gue and Robert Scott to the House. G. C. R.

Mitchell was an independent candidate for District Judge, and was elected.

In our city affairs, everything seemed prosperous. The opening of our railroad, the constructing of the bridge across the Mississippi, the public expenditures upon the rapids, all had a tendency to invite strangers to our city. Money was plenty, investments of all kinds were made, merchants and mechanics were all busy, and the laboring man found ready employment at good wages. The public works upon our streets, the building of Metropolitan Hall by R. B. Hill, Esq., the erection of the banking house of Cook & Sargent, and the private residence of E. Cook, Esq., the engine house and numerous other private and public buildings, scarcely inferior to any in the West, all combined to draw men and means to this city. Improvements beyond all former years were begun and carried to completion. From the 1st of August, 1856, to the close of this year, 1857, over thirteen hundred houses were erected within the corporate limits of the city.

Gen. Sargent, the Mayor, in his "inaugural," recommended the most extensive, if not the most extravagant improvements. Among which, were the grading and filling a steamboat landing; the grading and filling of Brady street; the same between Harrison and Brady; the macadamizing of the levee; the construction of water works for the use of the city; fire engines and apparatus with engine house; stock taken in the "Davenport Gas Light and Coke Co.," and the streets lighted with gas; a city hospital and a city prison; a city hall, and other improvements in the city. Elections were held, loans voted for, and the bonds of the city issued and sold. Appropriations were made for many of these improvements.

At the close of 1857, two miles of street had been macadamized, four and a half miles of gas pipe had been laid and over two hundred and fifty street lamps erected, and thirteen miles of sidewalk laid. In this estimate, none of the improvements made extended to East or North Davenport, except Brady street to Locust. All other improvements in these two places have been made since. The sidewalks now laid in the city extend over twenty miles. About one thousand houses were erected.

From the Treasurer's report rendered the 31st of March, there appears a nominal balance in the Treasury of forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents. We

here append the report in order to exhibit at this date, the financial condition of the city.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance received from Treasurer last year,..... | \$2,563 06 |
| Dividends on Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Stock,..... | 5,440 00 |
| Taxes in arrear for year 1855,..... | 1,048 09 |
| Road fund in arrear in 1855,..... | 1,849 75 |
| City Clerk Licenses, Cemetery Lots, &c.,..... | 434 45 |
| Mayor for fines,..... | 58 00 |
| Redemption of Lot for Taxes,..... | 3 00 |
| Marshal Taxes for 1856,..... | 14,600 39 |
| Real Estate owners on account paving Main street,..... | 718 26 |
| Real Estate owners Macadamizing Front street,..... | 1,602 08 |
| Sale of ten City Bond loans of 1856,..... | 5,000 00 |
| Sale of eighty-four shares Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Stock,..... | 8,400 00 |
| Two fractional shares Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Stock, | 100 00 |
| Dividends on Mississippi and Rail Road Stock,..... | 3,648 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$45,465 07 |

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Current expenses as per city orders,..... | \$7,247 22 |
| Interest, commission, and expenses on Chicago and Rock Is- land Rail Road Bonds,..... | 5,025 00 |
| Interest, commission, and expense on Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road Bonds,..... | 7,631 61 |
| Cash paid from Treasury for Road work,..... | 6,931 73 |
| Cash paid Street Commissioner, road fund, Mayor's order.... | 1,849 75 |
| " on account paving Main Street,..... | 2,568 00 |
| " " Macadamizing Front street,..... | 2,088 62 |
| " " Brady street and steamboat landing,.. | 1,197 92 |
| " " Macadamizing Main street,..... | 510 50 |
| " revising ordinances,..... | 250 00 |
| " on account printing and binding ordinances,.. | 500 00 |
| " note and interest on account Road fund,..... | 1,081 67 |
| " interest, commission and expense on Davenport Gas Stock,..... | 204 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$37,081 01 |

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY OF DAVENPORT, MARCH 31, 1857.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 27 Shares Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Stock, at \$100 | 2,700 00 |
| Interest Scrip Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road Company,... | 54 14 |
| 40 shares Davenport Gas-Light and Coke Company,..... | 1,000 00 |
| 162 shares Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road Stock at \$100,. | 16,200 00 |
| Estimated amount due from County Treasurer to Road fund,... | 4,000 00 |
| Due from Real Estate owners on Main street,..... | 1,845 00 |
| Due from Real Estate owners on Front street,..... | 60 96 |
| Cash in the Treasury,..... | 8,384 05 |
| City Tax List for 1856,.... | 1,900 00 |
| Due from City Clerk,..... | 634 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$39,778 15 |
| Deduct estimated expenditures due and maturing,..... | 5,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Leaving nominally a balance over indebtedness,..... | \$44,778 15 |

The assessed property of the city at this time amounted to five million two hundred and twenty-five thousand and ninety-one dollars. Such had been the increase since 1851, when it amounted to only one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1854, to one and a half million, and in 1855 three millions, and 1856 three and a half millions. The population had increased to eighteen thousand; real estate had steadily risen to "New York prices," and all the elements of prosperity seemed sure and lasting. The year was one of uncommon energy and life. But few that desired business or labor could be found out of employment.

Some dissatisfaction arose among the residents and owners of property on Fifth street, on account of the non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad to grade and pave the street for the right of way. This was agitated, and the Mayor recommended the City Council to prosecute the Railroad Company without delay, and suit was ordered, when the Company offered fifty thousand dollars in their Bonds, issued upon the third division of their road West, for a release of their contract. To the astonishment of parties interested, the proposition was accepted by the Council, and the Rail Road Company were released. Since which time suit has been brought to invalidate the acts, not only of the Council who granted the right of way to the Company, but to the Council of 1857, who released

them from their contract. A late decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in a case wherein the City of Dubuque brought suit against the proprietor of an adjacent lot for digging out into the street in order to make a coal or wood scuttle, decided "that the fee in the public streets of Iowa belong to the adjacent lots, to the centre of the street. That the public have a fee in the highway, only for its use as a highway, and that corporations have no such interest in the streets as will empower them to use, or permit them to be used for any other purposes than a highway.

We copy from the Annual Report of the Board of Trade in this city, the following statistics, showing the progress of business, in the different branches of trade up to the close of the year.

"The footings in some of the principal branches of trade, for the year ending December 31st, 1857, show an aggregate in the same of \$14,485,812 24. Of this amount

\$8,539,744 28 has been Banking and Exchange;
 2,628,602 57 Sales of Merchandize;
 1,138,000 00 Sales of Grain and Provisions;
 353,000 00 Sales of Consignments and Forwarding;
 751,059 00 Manufacturing not estimated in sales;
 450,029 00 Freight and Cartage;
 555,406 39 Lumber, Doors, Sash, etc.

The Banking Department shows an aggregate of \$6,616,737 34 for Exchange, and \$1,923,006 94 for Discounts.

The sales of Merchandize, together with the stock on hand, show as follows:

| | SALES. | STOCK. |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| Agricultural Implements,..... | \$ 25,000 00 | \$ 12,000 |
| Boots and Shoes,..... | 72,000 00 | 34,000 |
| Books, Wall Paper, etc..... | 34,000 00 | 12,000 |
| Bakery, Confectionery, etc.,..... | 8,000 00 | 3,000 |
| Clothing,..... | 163,700 00 | 61,000 |
| Dry Goods,..... | 600,902 57 | 164,500 |
| Furniture, Mattresses, Carpeting,..... | 89,000 00 | 44,300 |
| Groceries,..... | 771,800 00 | 163,000 |
| Hardware, Iron and Nails,..... | 264,500 00 | 120,500 |
| Hats, Caps and Fur,..... | 34,000 00 | 14,000 |
| Jewelry, Watches, etc.,..... | 27,000 00 | 18,500 |
| Leather and Saddlery Hardware,..... | 87,000 00 | 24,200 |
| Millinery,..... | 42,000 00 | 12,700 |
| Drugs, Paints, Oils, etc.,..... | 70,000 00 | 35,300 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Queensware,..... | 25,000 00 | 18,000 |
| Stoves, House Furnishing, etc.,..... | 125,000 00 | 44,000 |
| Assorted Merchandize,..... | 116,200 00 | 16,000 |
| Tobacco and Cigars,..... | 59,000 00 | 14,000 |
| Wines and Liquors,..... | 13,500 00 | 7,000 |

Total Stock on hand, \$818,700

Owing to the monetary difficulties, which came upon us so suddenly in October, there has been a falling off in all branches of trade. In no department have the figures been so effected as in Banking. During sixty of the last last ninety days, exchange has not been procurable at any price, or under any circumstances, except in very small sums. Notwithstanding this, our local business has suffered far less diminution than was at first apprehended.

Careful inquiries have developed the fact beyond dispute that, during the last few months, we have had important accessions to our trade, from various sections of the country hitherto tributary to other points. It is presuming very little to say, that the acquaintances thus formed, cannot but result mutually advantageous. Whether the first introduction was the result of purely superior inducements in stock and prices, which our merchants are ever ready to offer, or more directly the effect of the local currency, that has been so exclusively the agent of our transactions, is not left for decision here, and indeed it is no matter, having gained so much of a point, it only remains to retain it.

The high price of exchange has operated more manifestly upon the stocks of grocers, in the articles of coffee, sugar and molasses, and has maintained the price of these articles, at quotations much above the ordinary margin between this and Eastern and Southern markets. The indications being favorable for a speedy equalization of funds, we may reasonably hope for an improvement in these articles, and a corresponding increase of sales of the same.

The estimates of Grain and Provisions exhibit as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Bushels Wheat,..... | 1,019,005..... | Value..... | \$509,000 |
| do Barley,..... | 34,000..... | do..... | 13,600 |
| Barrels Flour,..... | 175,800..... | do..... | 879,000 |
| Tons shipped stuff,..... | 8,640..... | do..... | 129,600 |
| Bushels of Potatoes,..... | 20,000..... | do..... | 5,000 |
| do Onions,..... | 25,000..... | do..... | 12,000 |
| Barrels Pork,..... | 3,500..... | do..... | 52,000 |
| Tierces Bacon,..... | 1,280..... | do..... | 32,000 |

Of the wheat received during the comprised period, there were manufactured into flour eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand barrels.

The number of hogs packed at this point was thirteen thousand.

The estimated value of the same, after allowing for the wheat etc., manufactured, is one million, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

The Commission and Forwarding Business, with an aggregate of three hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, shows an advance for freight and charges of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The following list of different branches of manufactures shows for

| | |
|--|----------|
| Agricultural Implements, | \$49,000 |
| Boots and Shoes, | 20,000 |
| Book Binding, Printing, etc., | 108,000 |
| Bakeries and Confectionery, | 35,000 |
| Clothing, | 28,000 |
| Carriages, Wagons, etc., | 87,000 |
| Furniture and Mattresses, | 67,000 |
| Plows, Castings and Iron Work, | 205,000 |
| Paints, Oils, etc., | 4,000 |
| Stove Furnishing, etc., | 10,000 |
| Cooperage, | 105,130 |
| Lumber, Sash, etc., | 235,154 |
| Flour, Feed, etc., | 957,000 |
| Hog Product, | 113,750 |
| Sundry Manufactures, | 32,909 |

There are few points in the West where the manufacture of flour is more largely engaged in.

The value of this department alone approximates one million of dollars, while the brands of the different mills enjoy an enviable reputation in foreign markets."

1858.—The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Scott county was organized in January, and its first Festival held at the "Burtis House" on the 22d of February. It was decidedly the greatest occasion of the season. Some time during the month of December, 1857, a call was made through the city papers for all the Old Settlers of Scott county who had become residents prior to the 31st of December, 1840, to meet at Le Claire Hall on the 23d of January, 1858. In answer to this call, about sixty were present. The meeting was called to order by D. C. Eldridge, Esq., one of

the first settlers of the county, and E. Cook, Esq., was elected chairman, and John L. Coffin, Secretary of the meeting. At this meeting, an Association was formed, a preamble and resolutions were passed, and Antoine Le Claire elected the first President. At a second meeting, on the 30th of January, a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society were presented, approved and adopted, and the Pioneer Settlers' Association was duly organized. The Constitution provides for an annual Festival, to be held on the 22d of February of each year, the first of which came off, at the Burtis House, on the 22d of that month. It was an occasion of deep interest to the Old Settlers, who had braved the storms of many winters, and, for long years of poverty and exile, watched with anxiety the slow but sure results of their trials and hardships. The honor of dedicating the spacious building in which the Festival was held, was conferred upon the Association, and the most magnificent entertainment was prepared by Dr. Burtis, the proprietor, that probably ever graced a table in the city of Davenport. The meeting was a happy one to all parties. The number present on the occasion, including invited guests, composed of the Press and Clergy, was not far from eight hundred. It was a gathering such as never had been seen before this side the Mississippi river. The Hon. John P. Cook delivered the Annual Address. A gold-headed cane, made from a native growth of hickory, was presented to the President by the Hon. John F. Dillon, as insignia of his office, with the name of the Society and its first President engraved upon it.

It was a noble sight to look upon, as the vast assembly were gathered in the spacious dining hall, where the greetings took place. None but those present can ever realize the scenes of that interview. There was no loud and boisterous mirth, but a still, subdued hum of voices that told the deep and silent thought. The aged Pioneer was there with his whitened locks and bowed head, and as the earnest gaze, the familiar nod, the grasping hand were passed from one to another, the silent tear would trickle down the furrowed cheek unforbidden. The weary soldiers met that night. It was a manliness to weep. The battles had been fought, the victory won, and as the Pioneer fathers and mothers met, after years of toil and separation, it was meet that their tears and sympathies should mingle at one common altar, as they recounted the trials and hardships through which they had passed,

and called to remembrance the name of some loved one who, in the "heat and burden of the day," had been laid away in earth's last resting place.

The rich repast was served, speeches were made, toasts drunk until a late hour, when the gathering broke up. Long will the first meeting of the Pioneer Settlers' Association be remembered. Friends met on this occasion that had not seen each other for twenty years. Many came from the adjoining counties and States, who had been absent for years, and could scarcely recognise the once little village of Davenport.

The second Festival was held in 1859, at the Burtis House, and the reunion was pleasant and agreeable, answering the most sanguine expectations of the Association. A. Le Claire was still the President. The Annual Address was delivered by W. Barrows. The attendance was not so large as the year previous, but was a most happy meeting for the Pioneers.

The year opened with the financial crisis close upon us. The East was but slowly recovering from a severe commercial panic, and looked upon the West with suspicion. Eastern capitalists had invested largely here, and some of them had purchased at unwarranted rates, during the inflated prices of real estate. Merchants and manufacturers, who had been doing business on borrowed capital at high rates of interest, found themselves suddenly bankrupt. The farming portions of the county were brought to a sudden stand, by the loss of their crops. Many of them had borrowed money to invest in lands, at ruinous rates of interest, and, not having any products from their land, much distress ensued among that class.

At the April county election, A. S. Kissell was elected County Superintendent of Schools. At the October election, Ira M. Gifford was elected Clerk of the District Court. Thirty-four hundred and fifteen votes were polled in the county. In December an election was held to vote for or against a loan and a tax to build the Cedar Valley Railroad, which was carried by a good majority, but an injunction was issued against issuing the bonds of the county. At the same election a loan and tax were voted for and carried, to build a Railroad from Davenport to Le Claire. Also, a tax of one mill on the dollar for making and repairing bridges.

The city election resulted in the choice of Hon. Ebenezer Cook for Mayor; John Bechtel, Marshal; Lorenzo Schricker, Treasurer,

and Hallet Kilbourn, Clerk. The Aldermen were J. M. Cannon, I. P. Coates, Theodore Guelich, Henry Ramming, Austin Corbin, James Mackintosh, Thomas H. Morley, John C. Washburn, Geo. E. Hubbell, James O'Brien, Robert Christies and I. H. Sears. This year was one of much financial distress. Money became very scarce, and the agricultural products failed.

For the census returns of the county for the year 1858, we clip the following from the Davenport Gazette of June 9, 1859, as furnished by Mr. Gifford, Clerk of the District Court.

CENSUS FOR SCOTT COUNTY.—We are indebted to Mr. Gifford for the census returns of this county for 1858, from which we learn that the total population was, males, 13,507; females, 12,344; total, 25,861. Number entitled to vote, 5,108; of militia, 5,501; of foreigners not naturalized, 1,751; between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 7,859. Whole number of dwelling houses, 4,998; against 1,386, as reported by the census of 1856. Number of acres of improved land, 124,499; against 74,226 of 1856, and increase of over 50,000. This leaves 48,171 acres in our county unimproved.

A new feature presented by this census report over that of 1856, is the number of acres, 46, devoted to Sorghum, and the quantity of molassess manufactured, 3,005 gallons. The present year will see a vast increase in this article. Another new production, introduced since the last census returns, is that of Hungarian grass. Last season, there were 461 acres sown in our county, producing 1,111 tons of hay. Last season there was 7,862 acres in meadow, against 3,628 in 1856, and 15,847 tons of hay produced against 8,514, and 904 bushels of grass seed against 372 in '56. Acres in orchard 970; fruit produced valued at \$9,122.

Numbers of acres of spring wheat 47,278, against 23,661 in '56; yet in the former year, owing to the failure of the crops, only 336,166 bushels were harvested, whereas, in 1856, the yield was 536,621 bushels, an average of nearly 23 bushels to the acre. This shows something of the productiveness of the soil of Scott county. Very little winter wheat was harvested in our county last year. Of oats there were 10,780 acres sown against 5,218 in '56, yet last year there were only 73,843 bushels produced, while the yield in '56 was 179,896 bushels, an average of almost 35 bushels to the acre. Of corn there were 23,068 acres planted, against 15,703 in '56, but owing to the same cause, the yield last year was only 664,243 bushels, against 780,787 in '56. Potatoes, 2,437 acres,

yield 101,417 bushels. In 1856 there were only 1,053 acres planted in potatoes, while the produce was 128,392 bushels, or an average of about 122 to the acre. Last year there were 5,568 hogs sold, valued at \$36,397, and 1,807 head of cattle, valued at \$45,367. 2,049 lbs. of wool were produced, 247,006 lbs. of butter and 14,072 lbs. of cheese made.

The census returns for 1858 show a rapid advance in Scott county, and an increase in all the mediums for augmenting her productions. Pleasant Valley township shows the heaviest farm productions of any in the county. Last season her farmers put 94 acres in onions, which, notwithstanding the failure of the crops, produced 13,814 bushels, an average of over 157 bushels to the acre, valued at \$6,987. Davenport, according to the census, shows a population of 15,190, with 2,888 voters, 3,048 dwelling houses.

The following is the population and the number of voters in each precinct of the county. Liberty, 540 citizens, 121 voters; Blue Grass, citizens 972, voters 185; Rockingham, citizens 358, voters 79; Le Claire, citizens 2,564, voters 565; Cleona, citizens, 204, voters 47; Buffalo, citizens 962, voters 172; Pleasant Valley, citizens 727, voters 164; Winfield, citizens 1,667, voters 272; Hickory Grove, citizens 909, voters 189; Princeton, citizens 1,319, voters 301; Allen's Grove, citizens 449, voters 105.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FIRST REGIMENTAL FLAG OF IOWA.

[We here give the interesting history of the Regimental Flag of the First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, by Allen Broomhall, Esq., of Atalissa, Iowa.]

This Flag was offered, by the ladies of the city of Muscatine, as a prize to the best drilled company of Wide-Awakes in attendance at a Republican mass meeting, held at Muscatine, during the Presidential campaign of 1860; and was won by the Atalissa or Gosnen company. And by them, in April, 1861, it was presented, with a neat and appropriate address, to company "C," of the First Iowa regiment of volunteers, and by them carried as the Flag of the regiment, through their eventful campaign.

After the regiment was mustered out of the service, and company "C" returned home, the Flag was again presented to its donors, and by them presented to the Adjutant General of Iowa, and by him to the State Historical Society.

AN EXTRACT.

[The following is taken from the history of the First Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, by Henry O'Connor, Esq., of Muscatine, Iowa.]

In connection with the flag of the First Iowa Regiment, described on another page, the account of the battle of Wilson's Creek, (Springfield,) will be read with interest. From this first regiment of three months' men, have gone to the field as commissioned officers, over one hundred and fifty, who lately, in part, paraded in Vicksburg, Miss., after its surrender, with Maj. General F. J. Herron, at their head, who presided at a public dinner, at their celebrated meeting.]

We camped for the night. A council of war was held, and as the General could not coax them into a fight, he said he would not kill his men running after them; so we marched back for Springfield, next day. We reached our camps around Springfield on the fourth of August. The Iowa First encamped on the farm of Major Phelps, who was then in Washington at the extra session of Congress, his patriotic wife and daughter at home, with trunks packed and horses saddled, ready for any emergency, but rendering all the service in their power and making every sacrifice for the Union cause. The troops lay on their arms day and

night from that time until the eve of the ever memorable battle of Wilson's Creek. Horses and mules were kept harnessed, wagons loaded, and every thing ready for moving at a moment's notice. The General and his field officers were anxiously and hourly expecting reinforcements. None appeared. The rebel army, variously estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand strong, were encamped on Wilson's Creek, eight miles from our lines. General Lyon had positive and reliable assurances from his spies, confirmed afterwards by the rebel officers, that they intended to march on Springfield in three columns, on the Fayetteville, Mount Vernon and Forsyth roads. They were to march on Saturday, the tenth, and make the attack at day-light on Sunday. Lyon could wait no longer; he must either retreat or fight. The brave patriot soldier had never learned to retreat. He had two million dollars worth of United States property in charge; he had faith in his handful of troops; and his sagacious and far-seeing judgment told him that a retreat to Rolla through the mountains, with a train of wagons eight miles long, before rebel cavalry and artillery, might be easily turned into a route. Lyon did not want to be the hero of another Bull-run disaster, and hence, in a council of war on the morning of the ninth, he overruled a majority of his field officers, determined to anticipate the enemy one day, and march out and give him battle on the tenth. Orders were accordingly issued at noon Friday, to be ready to march at six in the evening, each man with forty rounds of cartridges and two days' rations. The Iowa First were in line, seven hundred and sixty strong, at sundown, and were reviewed by the General, attended by his faithful and brave aid, Major Schofield. The General addressed a few thrilling words to the regiment. "Boys," said he, "we may have warm work to-morrow. You are from a northern State, loyal to the union. The honor of Iowa and the interests of your country are in your hands; I want you to maintain them." I may be permitted to say, they proved worthy of the high trust.

The little army, fifty-two hundred strong, marched out silently in three columns---the left under Sigel, a small force under Sturgess, which, in the morning just as the battle commenced, joined the right wing under General Lyon himself, and formed the main body. The Iowa First was in General Lyon's column. We followed the Mount Vernon or Little York road some four miles,

then turned off on the prairie, following a guide. About two o'clock in the morning, we halted, dropped in the long grass of the prairie and slept soundly for two hours. With the first dawn we were in motion, and in about an hour, with the first glimpse of the morning sun, our ears were saluted with the sharp sound of musketry among the trees. Our advance had already surprised and captured the enemy's pickets, without noise, and had by this time engaged their camp guards. Totten's splendid battery, with the Iowa First immediately behind it, was in a few minutes placed in position, on a commanding eminence—the best position on that field—and to the selection of which we owe much of our safety and success. The battery opened without ceremony, Captain Totten himself pointing the guns. The enemy were at first thrown into confusion, and little was heard from them for the first half hour. They soon rallied, and about six o'clock the action became general. From this time till half past eleven, any attempt at description would be useless. A rapid succession of charges and repulses; one continual roar of musketry and cannon, which shook the buildings in Springfield, eight miles off; shells bursting, horses and men mangled, writhing, and dying, all round; no water; thermometer ranging from 100° to 108°; but in all this, there was no shrinking. I never heard the word retreat mentioned, by man or officer, during those seven hours. The Iowa First were in five separate charges or engagements, each of them in itself a battle, for we had to meet fresh troops every time, and always over double our number. About ten o'clock, being twice slightly wounded before that, and having two horses shot under him, the brave, disinterested and patriotic Lyon, with hat in hand, waiving the First Iowa and Second Kansas on to a charge, fell, mortally wounded.

The General put himself at the head of six companies of the First Iowa, and all of the Second Kansas, which was originally only six hundred strong, and led them on in what he evidently considered, as it proved to him, a death struggle. This is the concurrent testimony of all who were on the field, and who talked the matter over that night at Springfield.

The battle of Wilson's Creek may be called a victory or a defeat; but one thing is certain, our army, and among them our First Iowa regiment, had the satisfaction of eating our rations, shaking each other by the hand, and singing the "Star Spangled

Banner," on the same ground upon which we fired the first gun in the morning.

On the morning of the eleventh, the army, under the command of General Sigel, vacated Springfield, and in six days made the march to Rolla, by a circuitous route, one hundred and thirty miles. The longer route was taken, on account of the Gasconade river being high and only fordable at certain points. We brought nearly all our wounded with us from Springfield. At Rolla we found the clothing furnished by the State awaiting us. Very acceptable, indeed, as most of us were almost without clothing. We arrived in St. Louis, by rail, on Saturday, August seventeenth, where, as soon as muster rolls were properly prepared, we were paid off and started for home.

The First Iowa regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Merritt, who was as cool as a philosopher in the thickest of the battle. Colonel J. F. Bates went out with the regiment a few miles, but was so entirely prostrated by sickness that he found himself obliged to heed the order of his physician, and return to Springfield, greatly to his own mortification and the regret of his friends. Most of the company officers were on the field.

Of course, in such a fight, considered by officers of twenty years' service to be the bloodiest, according to numbers, ever fought on the American continent, (it stands as yet the only real "pitched battle in this war,) there were many acts of daring and heroism. Major Porter, who was on horseback and in the thickest of the fight, displayed a coolness and courage that more than sustained his previous reputation. And his son, a private in company F—"Wat.," as we called him—acted more like a veteran of a hundred battles than a raw prairie boy of twenty-two. Adjutant George Waldron, of Dubuque, who was severely wounded, I believe in the same charge in which General Lyon fell, acted throughout with the most praise-worthy skill, courage and coolness. Adjutant Waldron was, by great odds, the most accomplished field officer we had in the regiment.

Of course, at such a time and in my position, I could notice but little outside of our own company; but I cannot omit to notice Captain Frank J. Herron, (now Major General,) of Dubuque, who, although sick enough to be in bed, remained on the field all day, and was wounded in the action; and his First Lieutenant,

(Clark,) who nobly sustained him; Lieutenant George Stone, of Mount Pleasant, whose chivalric and daring bravery arrested the attention of all who noticed him; Lieutenant George Satterlee, of company A, who was at his post all day; the gallant Captain Mason, who fell at the head of as brave a company of men as ever trod a battle-field--his First Lieutenant, William Purcell, was wounded, as was then supposed mortally, but did not quit the field until obliged to from loss of blood and sheer exhaustion; Sargent Hugh J. Campbell, of company A, who was wounded early in the day, behaved with great coolness and bravery; and Sargent-Major Compton, who really filled the place of a field officer, behaved in such a gallant manner as to elicit the praise and admiration of the whole regiment.

I must not omit to mention that brave, patriotic and Christian soldier, Reverend I. J. Fuller. He enlisted as a private, was subsequently appointed Chaplain, and at Wilson's Creek was on the field all day with his haversack full of bandages, like a good Samaritan, caring for the wounded, regardless alike of personal sacrifice or danger.

It would be impossible properly to notice all who deserve it in a sketch like this, especially where all acted so bravely.

The regiment came home about eight hundred strong, and from letters and observation, I find that about six hundred of that number have again entered the service.

This brief sketch, mainly from memory, is necessarily very imperfect; but it may serve to preserve in the State a recollection of the deeds and conduct of Iowa's first offering to the Nation's cause.

The marching of the regiment, from the time they left Keokuk until they reached Rolla, on their way home, made, according to a log-book which I kept, six hundred and twenty-two miles.

With the most sincere wish that we may all live to see our glorious old Union once more restored to its full greatness and harmony, and our flag floating over the homes of freemen from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, I commit this sketch to the charity of those who may read it.

CORRESPONDENCE

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., ARMY MISS. }
CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 14, 1862. }

SIR—I have the honor to present to Your Excellency, for the Seventeenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, a stand of rebel colors, captured under my own eyes, by the regiment on the battle field of Corinth, on the 4th inst., in its gallant charge on the advancing columns of the enemy, which the Seventeenth alone met, broke and pursued until ordered to halt.

I have never led braver men into action than the soldiers of the Seventeenth proved themselves to be, in the desperate and bloody battle of Corinth.

I am sir, most respectfully,

JER C. SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SAM'L J. KIRKWOOD, Governor of State of Iowa.

LETTER OF G. W. EASTMAN.

IOWA CITY, June 4, 1863.

Rev. S. S. Howe:

DEAR SIR—Herewith I hand you a fifty dollar bill of the United States Bank of New Orleans, dated 1805. Also, a letter written 1776, at New Madrid, Mo., to parties in Louisville, (then called Falls of Ohio.) I found these old papers in New Madrid, a few days after the evacuation of that place by the rebels, March 23, 1862. I give you these papers, thinking you may prize them on account of their antiquity, and place them in the State Historical Society.

Very truly yours,
G. W. EASTMAN.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

COMMENDATION OF THE ANNALS.

[The following commendatory notice of the Annals is taken from the *Iowa Religious News-Letter*, for which we are thankful, as well as for the favorable mention of the Annals by other exchanges. The News-Letter is published in Du Buque, at fifty cents a year; and is the only religious Newspaper issued in Iowa.]

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We have received the first number of “The Annals of the State Historical Society of Iowa,” to be published Quarterly at Iowa City. It is mainly occupied with a full and interesting history of the Settlement of Scott County, contributed by Willard Barrows, Esq., of Davenport. Fortunate would it be for the State if every county could find so faithful and pains-taking a historian. An excellent likeness of Mr. Barrows, together with a brief sketch of his life, accompanies his Article. Every intelligent citizen of Iowa should at once subscribe for “The Annals,” as among the things indispensable. If this number is indicative of the character of those that are to follow, we know not in what form one could get more that is equally valuable for fifty cents.—*Iowa Religious News-Letter*.

POSTAGE.

It will be noticed, by the statement on the cover, that the postage on this number is only one cent, by the new law, it being under four ounces in weight. Also, the postage of the double number for January and April, which may be heretofore sent to subscribers demanding it, is only two cents, instead of three, as printed under the old law. So that the post-office law is changed for the advantage of Magazines, and promotes the circulation of periodical literature.

DU BUQUE—ITS HISTORY, ETC.—This work of eighty-two pages, Lucas H. Langworthy, author, is published by the Literary Institute of Du Buque. It is a good beginning of the History of the city and county, which it is hoped, he will follow up to the present date. Further notice of it may be expected in a future number.

HARPER & BROTHERS'S PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. Harper & Brothers have laid the State Historical Society under special indebtedness by the regular sending of their Weekly, Monthly, and their Illustrated History of the Great Rebellion to the address of the Annals, as exchanges. It is believed that this Publishing House have facilities for such periodicals unsurpassed by any other establishment in the land. Their history of the Rebellion is got up on a splendid, royal folio sheet, and comes within the regulations of the new postal law, like other periodicals. It has reached the fourth number, the ninety-sixth page, and is furnished at twenty-five cents a number. The work is splendidly illustrated, and on a much more magnificent scale than any other history of the war.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The Catalogue of this Institution shows a total attendance, for 1862-63, of two hundred and eighty-eight scholars, in all departments, of whom one hundred and one are males, and one hundred and eighty-seven are females.

The graduates were, from the Normal Department: LEVI DAVIS, Solon, Iowa; and GEORGE GRISWOLD, Montrose, Iowa.

From the College Department: CHARLES E. BORLAND and NETTIE M. HART, Iowa City; and RUSH EMERY, Swanton, O.

MR. CHARLES E. BORLAND was elected TUTOR by the Trustees, and the Chair of the Greek and Latin Languages was vacated, to be filled at the adjourned meeting of the Board. For further particulars, reference is especially made to the circular of the Faculty, on the last pages of this number of the Annals,

C I R C U L A R .

1863---'64.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

F A C U L T Y .

REV O. M. SPENCER, D. D., President,*Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Rhetoric, and acting
Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*

*Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.***NATHAN R. LEONARD, A. M.,***Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.***THEODORE S. PARVIN, A. M., LL. B.,***Professor of Natural History and acting Principal of the Preparatory
Department.***D. FRANKLIN WELLS, A. B.,***Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.***GUSTAVUS D. HINRICH,***Professor of Modern Languages.*

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Miss Lavinia Davis,*Assistant Teachers in the Normal Department.***Mrs. Amelia C. Traer,***Teacher in the Model School.*

ADMISSION.—Students are admitted at any time, though it is desirable that they should enter at the commencement of a term. Candidates for admission must be prepared to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; and those coming from another institution, a certificate of regular dismissal.

LOCATION.—The University is located at Iowa City, and occupies the spacious building erected for a State House. Another large building, designed for public halls and lecture rooms, is nearly completed. The site is a beautiful and commanding one, embracing an extensive campus highly ornamented with groves of native forest trees.

APPARATUS AND CABINET.—The University is now furnished with a very complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, a well selected Library to which all the students have access free of charge, and a Cabinet of Natural History that has been increased during the past year by extensive and valuable additions.

EXPENSES—The price of Board in private families varies from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week. A number of students by renting room and boarding themselves reduce the cost of board to less than one half of the above amount.

The Board of Trustees have abolished the tuition fees, but each student on entering any of the departments of the University is required to pay in advance a Matriculation Fee of \$5 per session. This will cover all the expenses for tuition, with the exception of that for instruction in Instrumental Music which will be \$8 per session.

Four students from each county will be received without payment of the Matriculation Fee; two in the Normal Department and two in the other departments of the University, on presenting recommendations signed by the County Superintendent, the County Judge and the Clerk of the District Court for the county in which the student so recommended resides.

CALENDAR FOR 1863-4.—First term commences September 17th, and closes December 23d.

Vacation two weeks.

Second term commences January 7th, and closes March 31st.

Vacation one week.

Third term commences April 8th, and closes July 1st.

Vacation ten weeks.

Written examinations at the close of each session.

Exhibition of under-graduates at the close of the first session.

Anniversaries of the Literary societies during commencement week.

For further information, address one of the Professors, or

O. M. SPENCER, President.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

PRICE SIX CENTS A NUMBER; \$3 00 A YEAR.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Its condensed weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

We would not call attention to *Harper's Weekly*, if we were not well satisfied that it is the best Family Paper published in the United States.—*New London Advertiser*.

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of *Harper's Weekly* long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer*.

Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London*.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore*.

TERMS

One Copy for one year, \$3 00; Two Copies one year, \$5 00; "*Harper's Magazine*" and "*Harper's Weekly*," one year, \$5 00. And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of ten subscribers, at \$2 50 each; or, 11 copies for \$25.

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THE
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OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
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Is issued Quarterly, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, and will contain not less than two hundred pages for the year 1863.

The object of this Periodical is to collect, and preserve in a permanent form, facts connected with the early history of Iowa, before they are lost from the memory of observers of events, together with such biographical and historical sketches and reminiscences of prominent citizens of the State, as would otherwise fail to be recorded. And any persons having materials or authentic manuscripts of this kind, will confer a favor by forwarding them to the Librarian of the Society.

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OLIVER M. SPENCER,
Chairman of the Committee.

[Subscribers will notice that this number completes the issue for 1862, and renew their advance payment for 1864.

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF
IOWA.
OCTOBER, 1863.

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Antoine. Le Claire,

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
OCTOBER, 1863.

NUMBER IV.

MEMOIR OF ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, ESQUIRE, OF
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

BY THE EDITOR.

ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, the subject of this memoir, was of French and Indian descent, his father being a Canadian Frenchman, and his mother being the grand daughter of a Pottawattamie Chief. His father was with the early adventurers among the Indians, when they were almost the only inhabitants of the North-West Territory. As early as 1808, he established a trading post at what is now Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the purchase of furs from the Indians. In 1809, he was associated with John Kinsey, at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Illinois, conducting the business of the trading post. During the war of 1812; and while many of the Indians were hostile to the United States, through British influence, he was loyal, entered the American service, and was taken prisoner in the conflict at Peoria. He was confined, with others, at Alton, but was released the same year of his captivity.

Antoine Le Claire, his son, was born on the 15th of December, 1797, at what is now called St. Joseph, in the State of Michigan. Little is known of his early youth, except that about the time of his father's captivity, during the war with Great Britain, at the instance of Governor Clarke, of Missouri.

when some fifteen or sixteen years old, he was taken into the American service, and placed at school, that he might learn the English language.

In 1818, at twenty-one years of age, he served as interpreter to Captain Davenport, at Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, Illinois. In 1820, he went to Peoria, where he married the grand daughter of A-co-quā, (the kettle,) a Sac Chief. Her father was Antoine Le Page, a Canadian. The same year, Mr. Le Claire was sent to Arkansas to watch the movements of the Indians in that region. In 1827, he was again stationed at Fort Armstrong. And, in 1832, he was present as interpreter at the Indian Treaty, by which that part of the country West of the Mississippi river, known as the Black Hawk purchase in Iowa, was obtained from the Indians, after the Black Hawk war.

As the cholera, so prevalent throughout the United States that year, was among the troops at Fort Armstrong, the council at which the treaty was formed, was held on the West side of the Mississippi, in the marquee of Gen. Scott used for the purpose, where afterwards was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Le Claire for many years, until it and the ground around gave place to the Depot of the Mississippi and Missouri Rail Road, in Davenport, as it now is.

In this treaty, the Chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes reserved one section at the Rock River Rapids, where Davenport is now situated, as a gift to Mrs. Le Claire, upon condition of her house being placed on the spot where the treaty was made; and also a section at the head of the Rapids, on which the town Le Clair is built, was reserved for Mr. Le Claire. The Pottawattamies, also, in the Treaty of Prairie Du Chien, presented Mr. Le Claire two sections in Illinois, on which reserve, the flourishing manufacturing village of Moline is now situated. The treaty with the Sacs and Foxes was ratified by Congress, in the following Winter; and, in the Spring of 1833, Mr. Le Claire erected a small building in what was then the village of "Morgan," where these Indians had lived for years. The principal Chief of this village was Pow-e-shiek, and the head

warrior was Ma-quo-pom. In the Autumn of 1833, the Sac and Fox tribes left this place for the Cedar River region.

In 1833, Mr. Le Claire received the appointment of Postmaster, and also of Justice of the Peace, being deemed a very suitable person to adjust any difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still resorting there. He had a very extensive jurisdiction, the largest of any other Justice of the Peace in all Iowa, embracing the whole "Black Hawk Purchase," or extending from Du Buque on the North to Burlington on the South, and from the Mississippi river, on the East, to the Iowa river, on the West. The population of Du Buque and Burlington, at this time, was small, only two hundred and fifty in the former place, and in the latter, two hundred. So that the double duties of Mr. Le Claire, as Postmaster and Justice, were not very onerous nor lucrative, and left him leisure for other pursuits. As early as 1836, he established a ferry across the Mississippi, and, it is said, used to carry the mail in his pocket as Postmaster. An incident is related of him, at that early day, which shows the condition of the wool business. It is said, that the owner of some sheep, which he first sheared, gave their fleeces for ferrying them over, which Mr. Le Claire kept a while; but not being able to make any use of the wool, burnt it, diffusing no very pleasant odor around his house. A contrast is presented now, in cars freighted heavily with the best sheep by the thousand, and wool going eastward by the ton, bought at sixty cents a pound.

Mr. Le Claire was a remarkable linguist, considering his little early opportunities for study, speaking a dozen different Indian tongues, besides French and English. And, besides the treaties already named, he was interpreter at the following: namely, that of the Great and Little Osages at St. Louis, and of the Kansas at the same city, in 1825; of the Chippewas at Prairie Du Chien, in 1825; of the Winnebagoes, at the same place, in August, of that year; of the Sacs and Foxes, at Washington, in 1836; and also of these Tribes in 1837; and of the same, at the Sac and Fox Agency, in Iowa, during 1842.

In 1835, he sold to Col. George Davenport a portion of the

town which bears the name of Davenport; and from time to time, he made addition to the original plat, till he became one of the greatest proprietors in Iowa, perhaps the largest, including the site of Le Claire, which also grew to a large town. In 1836, he built the hotel which bears his name, to which addition after addition has since been made, including the whole side of the block. And to every branch of business he has extended aid by helping worthy and enterprising men, even involving his own princely means at times to assist others in their enterprises or difficulties.

To the Churches of the City, he was particularly liberal, especially to those of his own creed; for he lived and died a Roman Catholic. To three Churches of the Catholic order, he gave grounds and means for their erection. Indeed, the third, St. Margaret's, was built wholly at his expense, furnished and supplied with an organ, while the officiating Priest and expenses of public service, were, for a time, supported by him. This structure is conspicuous, near the Le Claire Mansion on the Bluffs, which house was built by him, after he gave up his old "council" cottage and grounds to the occupancy of the Railroad,

Nor was Mr. Le Claire wanting in liberality to other denominations. The writer of this imperfect sketch, had the pleasure, in 1840, during the month of June, of calling on Mr. Le Claire, with Mr. Strong Burnell, then a member of the Congregational Church, worshipping in the unfinished loft of a small store, on the corner of Second and Brady streets; and of soliciting a lot for a Congregational Church. With smiling countenance, he cheerfully replied: "Well, I have given the Catholics one; and, I suppose, I must serve them all alike." He did subsequently give them a lot, which they used in procuring their present site for a church.

Mr. Le Claire died on the 25th of September, 1861, suddenly, at last, with a third attack of a paralytic disease. His funeral was attended on the 26th of September, by a multitudinous procession of citizens, and old settlers of the county, on foot, walking mournfully to the church and the grave,

attended by Rev. Mr. Palmorgues and two other Priests. The funeral sermon was subsequently preached by Rev. John Donlan.

An expensive monument has been obtained from abroad to mark his grave, but a better monument is found in the remembrance of those who knew him.

It is proper to add, that notwithstanding the revulsion of the times, Mr. Geo. L. Davenport, the executor of Mr. Le Claire's estate, has secured a handsome inheritance to the widow and other relatives.

It is to be regretted, that a complete life of this remarkable man has not been written from his own lips, but death too soon snatched him away from among men. And most of his adventures and explorations in our Western wilds have left no trace, like the track of the Indian race, by which the living can follow his earthly course.

ARTICLE II.

HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

BY WILLARD BARROWS, ESQUIRE, OF DAVENPORT.

[Continued from page 134.]

1850.—At the city election this Spring, Ebenezer Cook was re-elected Mayor; Lorin C. Burwell, Clerk; John Bechtel, Marshal; Lorenzo Schrieker, Treasurer; John Johns, Police Magistrate; James T. Lane, City Attorney; Edwin Baker, Street Commissioner; R. A. O'Hea, City Engineer; Robt. M. Littler, Chief Engineer of Fire Department. Aldermen, T. H. Morley, H. B. Evans, James Mackintosh, H. Rammings, J. P. Ankerson, H. Andresen, T. J. Holmes, I. P. Coates, J. A. LeClaire, James O'Brien, C. A. Haviland, and Robert Christie.

The October election resulted in returning John W. Thompson to the State Senate; W. H. F. Gurley, B. F. Gue and James Quinn, Representatives; Rufus Linderman, County Judge; James Thorington, Sheriff; James McCosh, Treasurer and Recorder; Thomas J. Saunders, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wm. P. Campbell, County Surveyor; Dr. J. W. H. Baker, Coroner; and H. S. Finley, Drainage Commissioner.

The times still continued hard, with but little money in circulation. A partial failure in the crops this year did add much to the financial distress of the country. A large amount of grain was sown, and much exertion made among farmers to raise a large crop, but the early drouth blasted the wheat, and the crop was not more than half the usual quantity.

We can no better represent the wholesale trade of Davenport, at the present time, than by copying the following article from the *Davenport Gazette* of Nov. 30th:

"Perhaps few of the people of this vicinity are fully aware of the extent and value of the wholesale trade of this city. We, who have pretty good chances to be posted, cannot give the figures, but certain it is, that load after load of dry goods, groceries and all articles usually kept in country stores, are purchased and shipped from our merchants to their customers in the towns and villages of the interior of the State, and into the counties of Illinois, adjacent to Rock Island. This trade has silently but steadily in-

creased, and Davenport is being looked upon by every city and village in Iowa, as the emporium of trade, and from her advantage of location, &c., bids fair to be to Iowa, what Chicago is to Illinois, St. Louis to Missouri, or Cincinnati to Ohio. The establishments of Joshua Burr, McCarn & Coates, Evans, Chew & Co., Burrows, Prettyman & Dalzell, Alvord & Van Patten, T. H. Morley & Co., T. H. McGhee, Haight & Sears, T. J. Becket, J. C. Washburn, Smith & Remington, Stevenson & Carnahan, Eldridge & Williams, Wm. Inslee & Co., C. T. Webb, George W. Ells & Co., Miner, Haskell & Co., in their respective kinds of trade, have from industrious efforts, fair dealings, and the keeping of well assorted stocks, secured such patronage from country dealers as to afford the most gratifying evidence of the permanent growth of our young city. On Saturday last, accompanied by an acquaintance who for a number of years have been engaged in the wholesale trade East, and who has been on a business tour to the towns on the Upper Mississippi, we visited a number of our leading concerns, and were gratified to hear our Eastern friend express the opinion that our city was certainly enjoying as large a share of business prosperity as any town he had visited on the river. The wholesale Dry Goods House of Miner, Haskell & Co., corner of Front and Perry streets, is a concern that would compare creditably with the majority of the jobbing houses in the Eastern cities. We were shown through the establishment, which occupies four large rooms, all of which were well stocked with every kind of dry goods suitable for this market. The stock on hand is estimated at \$80,000, to which additions are made monthly from the importers and from extensive factories of the Eastern States. Messrs. Miner & Brother, the original firm commenced business in this city in March, 1857. Their first year's sales were \$94,000, which was pretty fair for strangers. The second year, which was one of the hardest for wholesale trade ever known in the West, their sales amounted to \$104,000. From the commencement of the third year to the present time, a period of scarcely nine months, they have reached \$110,000. We have merely alluded to this firm as an illustration of what one wholesale business house can do, to show something of what is being done here in the way of wholesaling. When our facilities of intercourse with the interior are increased, the wholesale trade of Davenport will be augmented proportionably. But few men seem to be aware of the extent of this trade. We shall make this better known in future articles."

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

On the 17th day of January, 1853, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Bridge Company by the title therein named," of which Joseph E. Sheffield, Henry Farnham, J. A. Matteson, and

N. B. Judd were the sole incorporators. This Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi river, connecting the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, at Rock Island, Illinois, with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, at Davenport, Iowa. Who was the author of the grand project of spanning this majestic river with such a noble work of art, is unknown to the writer. The capital stock was four hundred thousand dollars, raised on four hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The work of location and construction commenced in the Spring of 1854, under Henry Farnham as Chief Engineer, and John B. Jarvis as consulting Engineer. B. B. Brayton, of Davenport, had charge of the work as resident Engineer. The corner stone of the first pier, erected at said bridge, was laid in the presence of a large number of citizens of Rock Island and Davenport. Hon. Joseph Knox, Ebenezer Cook, George E. Hubbell and others making appropriate remarks on the occasion. By the Spring of 1856, the entire work was completed, and attracted the attention of travelers, historians and scholars from every part of the country. It was deemed a great triumph of art, a noble achievement of enterprise, to connect the Eastern and Western banks of this old Father of Waters, with a continuous railway, over which the products of Iowa might roll onward to Eastern markets, without delay.

This bridge is fifteen hundred and eighty feet long, and thirty feet high across the Mississippi to the Island, and four hundred and fifty feet across the slough, from the Island to the Illinois shore. The entire cost of both bridges, and the railroad connecting them across the Island, was about four hundred thousand dollars.

The number of boats that passed through the draw, during the year 1857, was one thousand and twenty-four, and the number of rafts, during the same time, was five hundred and ninety-four. On the 6th of May, 1856, a large and splendid steamboat called the Effie Afton, while attempting to pass the Rock Island draw of the bridge in a gale of wind, was thrown against the draw pier, and rebounding swung around the stone pier East of the draw, and the smoke pipes, coming in contact with the superstructure, were thrown down, setting fire to the boat in several places. She

stuck fast under the bridge, and the flames from the boat ignited the frame-work of the bridge, and burned off the end of the span which fell, and with the burning hull of the boat, floated three-quarters of a mile down the river. During the summer and fall of 1856, this burnt span was constructed anew.

The accident of the Effie Afton was the signal for the bursting forth of the long suppressed wrath of the citizens of St. Louis, who had from the commencement of the project placed every obstruction in the way of the erection of the bridge, and deemed it as the beginning of a series of similar structures over the Mississippi river at various points, tending to divert from St. Louis the commerce which formerly followed this natural highway from St. Paul Southward. At the instigation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the owners of the Effie Afton commenced a suit in Chicago against the Bridge Company for damages, to recover the value of the lost boat, but the jury failing to agree, the suit was abandoned. But St. Louis merchants fancied that they saw certain ruin to their previous monopoly of the river trade, if the bridge remained, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city procured the services of Josiah W. Bissell, a quondam Civil Engineer of Rochester, New York, to undertake the task of procuring testimony sufficient to authorize the Courts to declare the bridge a material obstruction to navigation, and therefore a nuisance which could be legally abolished. They found Bissell a ready instrument for the undertaking, and raised from time to time thirty-seven thousand dollars to aid him in this enterprise.

On the 19th of August, 1858, James Ward, at the instance of Bissell, made his application to the United States District Court at Burlington, for an order of the Court declaring the bridge a nuisance. Hall, Harrington & Hall, Starr, Phelps & Robertson, and T. D. Lincoln, acted as attorneys for the complainant, and Hon. N. B. Judd and J. T. Lindley for the bridge company. An indefinite number of *ex parte* affidavits accompanied the application, and were met by affidavits on the part of the defendant. The final hearing of the cause was postponed to September, 1859. In the meantime Bissell was engaged creating public opinion on the river among pilots, captains and boat owners, antagonistic to the bridge, and procuring depositions tending to show the bridge a material obstruction to navigation.

In the first part of June, 1859, some malicious persons attempted the

destruction of the bridge by fire. A large quantity of lath, oakum, rosin, sulphur, tar, turpentine, saltpeter and oil were placed upon the bridge on the second span from the Iowa shore, at about 12 o'clock in the night, and a few moments before it was ready for firing it was discovered by the watchman, and a skiff with the incendiaries in it shoved off down the river and escaped in the darkness. No clue was obtain as to the criminals.

In September the case of James Ward versus Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was heard and finally submitted to the United States District Court of Keokuk. In November, 1859, New Orleans voted to raise fifty thousand dollars to aid St. Louis in destroying the bridge, as it was justly deemed a pioneer, which, if permitted to stand, would ultimately cause others to be erected over this river, and divert commerce towards the East. But though the struggle is fierce, and waged with an enormous outlay of money, it will eventually terminate, as is believed, in favor of the bridge. This great structure is the link binding Iowa with the East, and when the different railroads projected in this State are completed, and the Missouri river is reached, then the paramount value of this bridge will be ascertained.

EAST DAVENPORT.

This is a small village on the Mississippi river, about a mile from Brady street. It was laid out by Wm. H. Hildreth, Esq., and Dr. J. M. Witherwax, in 1852 and 1853. The location is one of some beauty, being in a broad ravine, having very gentle slopes even from the highest point of bluffs. It is on a bend of the river, just below the Rock Island reef, or chain of rocks at the foot of the Rapids, which forms a beautiful eddy in the river, where boats can land at all stages of water, and is a safe harbor for rafts where they may lay up in windy weather, or when seeking a market at Davenport or Rock Island. The village is located upon the site of an old Indian town or encampment.

This place, until a few years since, was called "Stubb's Eddy," having been the residence for many years of James R. Stubbs, Esq., an eccentric genius, who built a cave in 1857, on the south side of the beautiful mound that stands at the mouth of this little valley, a part of which still remains. Captain Stubbs, as he was generally called, was educated at West Point, where he graduated with high honors. In 1822, he was stationed at Fort Arm-

strong, on Rock Island, where he remained for four years. During his stay upon this beautiful Island, at this early day, away from the crowded city, he formed an attachment for this wild and enchanting country, that terminated only with his life. He was a brother-in-law to Judge McLean; and, in 1826, he returned East and served under him in the Post Office Department, and from there went to Cincinnati, where he was clerk in the Post Office Department for some years. But in 1823, he gratified his long pent up desire to return to the West. On his return to Rock Island, however, there seemed to have come over him a great change. He seemed to have lost all that vivacity of life and spirit so natural to his character. Deep melancholy at times brooded over him. His bright and keen intellect seemed at once to give way. Various were the causes attributed to this state of mind. Some surmised that it was a matter of love, but none knew. The secret was buried in his own bosom. He sought relief, like thousands, in the inebriating bowl. His talents were bright, his education liberal, and his honesty beyond all question. He sought retirement from the world, and selected the secluded spot in East Davenport, and dug his cave in "Stubb's Mound," where from its mouth he could look out upon the beautiful Mississippi, as its rippled current moved on in its endless journey to the sunny south. Here he lived a hermit's life for nearly eight years. His only companions were a pet pig and a cat, with sometimes a dog. This was his family, and many a lecture did these mute listeners get from their eccentric master. All quarrels among these were settled by the Captain in a judicial manner, and the guilty one punished. In his morning and evening rambles upon the banks of the Mississippi, his entire family would be seen with him, marching behind in military file with all proper decorum, and often in his visits to the village, he was accompanied by his pig and cat.

A. C. Fulton, Esq., tells this anecdote of his first visit to the Cave, in the summer of 1842. He had wandered up the banks of the river looking at the country for the first time, and when he reached the Eddy and crossing the little creek below the present site of Mr. Dallam's store, he hastened towards the top of the mound, in order to obtain a more extensive view of the little plateau of ground to which he had arrived. In passing up the side of the mound, he caught the sound of a human voice, but could not determine from whence it came, as he could see no one near

him. The noise increased, and seemed to be a very earnest dispute, mingled with not a few hard words, when suddenly Mr. Fulton discovered the place from which issued the sound. He was near the top of the chimney or hole from which the light, smoke and heat of Captain Stubbs' residence escaped, and not dreaming that he was in the vicinity of a habitation, he was somewhat startled, but cried out at the top of his voice, as he looked down the cavity, "Hallo! What are you doing down there?" To which the answer came back in quick response, "What are you doing up there? Get off of my house, sir!" This was his first introduction to Captain Stubbs, who, in after years, received many kind tokens of regard from the hand of Mr. Fulton. The only cause of the disturbance in the Captain's domicile was, that the pet pig had, probably without malice of forethought, undertaken to assist his master in the culinary department, and accidentally, or for want of better training, partially destroyed a *pone* of corn bread which the Captain had been preparing for the first table. Captain Stubbs was a surveyor, and run out many of the first settlers' claims, and often drew up deeds and contracts between parties at that early day. In 1846, he was induced to come forth from his hermitage and settle in Davenport, where he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he filled to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1843.

East Davenport contains some five hundred inhabitants, has a District School House, with school, and worship on the Sabbath by the Methodist and other congregations. There are two flouring mills, one belonging to David A. Burrows, the other to Graham & Kepner, with a first rate saw mill, built by Robert Christie. There are two stores, brick yards and stone quarries, which in former times furnished ample business and labor for the inhabitants. It is now within the corporate limits of the city of Davenport.

North and West Davenport are terms applied to the suburbs of Davenport, and contain many fine residences.

The quarries from which the building rock in Davenport is taken, are very extensive. The rock is a light gray limestone underlaying the whole city of Davenport. Its first appearance on the surface is on Perry and at the foot of Farnam streets. It crops out along the banks of the river as we ascend it, and at East Davenport forms perpendicular bluffs of some thirty feet in thick-

ness above low water mark. These quarries are worked to good advantage. The rock dresses very well under the hammer.

There is an abundance of coal that makes its appearance about ten miles from Davenport, in a South-Westerly direction, about two miles from the Mississippi river, but it has never been dug extensively. Some half dozen mines have been opened, and more or less taken of the surface coal, of very good quality, but it requires more extensive operations to bring forth a pure article which lies beneath it in great abundance. The supply of coal for the city of Davenport, is from the Rock River coal basins.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Agricultural Society ever formed in Scott county, was in January. 1840. Alexander W. McGregor, Esq., was chosen President; G. C. R. Mitchell, Esq., Vice President; John Forrest, Esq., Secretary, and A. Le Claire, Esq., Treasurer. At this early day but little interest was felt by the patrons of the Society, and it was suffered to go down. But little, if anything, was done for agricultural interests in the county until 1853, when in August of that year two prominent farmers, H. M. Thomson, Esq., of Long Grove, and Eli S. Wing, Esq., called a meeting, and a new Society was organized, H. M. Thomson being elected President, James Thorington, Esq., Secretary, and Jno. R. Jackson, Treasurer. The second year of this Society (in 1854) the first Fair was held in Davenport, having the same officers elected as in 1853.

In June, 1854, a company was organized called the "Fair Ground Association of Scott County, Iowa." This company purchased eight acres of land lying near Duck Creek, some two miles from the city, at a cost of two hundred dollars per acre, enclosed about four acres with a tight board fence seven feet high, and built sheds and workshops for the second annual exhibition, which took place the 24th and 25th of September, 1855. This exhibition was creditable to the Society and Scott county, showing an increasing interest of the people in agricultural pursuits. The third exhibition was held the 12th and 13th of October, 1856. The number of entries at this Fair was over three hundred, and the receipts of the Society over eight hundred dollars. The fourth annual fair of the Scott County Agricultural Society was held on the 29th and 30th of September, 1857. The exhibition of

stock far exceeded ~~that~~ of any other year, both in number and quality, and of garden vegetables the show was large and superior to any ever offered in Iowa. The fifth annual fair was held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1858; and although a partial failure of the crops rendered the exhibition rather meagre in some articles, yet the attendance was large and passed off well.

The fair of 1859, held in September, far exceeded all others in number and quality of the articles exhibited. The receipts were upwards of twelve hundred dollars. The officers for this year were Hugh M. Thomson, President; Edwin Smith, Vice President; John Lambert, Treasurer; Wm. Allen, Secretary; George H. French, T. T. Gue, H. M. Washburn, Robert Christie, Directors.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This County Society was organized on the 26th of April, 1859, by adopting a constitution, the second article of which declares, "that the object of this Society shall be to promote and foster the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables in our own county, and a taste for ornamental and landscape gardening. It is also proposed to introduce and test new and choice varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and afterwards publicly report thereon." The officers are George H. French, President; George L. Nickols, Vice President; Howard Darlington, Treasurer; Dr. E. J. Fountain, Corresponding Secretary; Livy S. Viele, Recording Secretary. The Society numbered forty eight members. Two public exhibitions have been given the past season, the first in June, for early fruit, flowers and vegetables, the last one in September. Both of these exhibitions proved creditable alike to the Society and the people of Scott county. An increasing interest was shown in these displays, and from them we may judge that before two years shall have passed away the interest will be so great that no public Hall in the city will be able to contain all who may desire attendance.

There is an Agricultural store for implements used in gardening and farming, at the "Iowa Agricultural Depot" on Front street, established in 1856, and where all kinds of seed may be found. The depression in business for the last two years has seriously interfered with the design of the proprietor, L. S. Viele, Esq., but he hopes with increased facilities, to build up a large and perma-

ment trade in this particular branch. He keeps on hand for farmers all of the most improved implemenfs of husbandry, reapers, threshers, farming mills, &c. This is the first store of the kind ever introduced into Davenport, and we can but hope that so important a branch of business may be encouraged and sustained.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first permanent organization of a Fire Company in Davenport took place in 1856. At a meeting held on Saturday evening, July 26th, at the office of R. D. Congdon, corner of Second and Brady streets, R. M. Littler was Chairman, and H. S. Slaymaker Secretary. A committee to prepare a Constitution and Bye-Laws for the organization, and a committee to present a petition to the property holders of the city for their aid, was appointed. The committees reported at a meeting of the company held on Monday evening, July 28th. The Constitution was adopted, and eighteen persons signed as members. The name adopted for the company was "Independent Fire Engine and Hose Company." The officers elected to serve until January 1st, 1857, were R. M. Littler, President; A. S. Alston, Treasurer; H. S. Slaymaker, Secretary; Directors, Jas. Morrow, C. G. Noble; Investigating Committee, I. Cummins, S. P. Kinsely, R. L. Hull, J. E. Sells, C. W. Cassidy. Correspondence was had with Engine builders in the East, and the City Council authorized the purchase of two first class Engines from A. Hanneman & Co., of Boston. Messrs. A. & G. Wæber of this city built the Hose Carriage "Red Rover," and tender "Tiger." Messrs. Jewett & Sons, of Hartford, Connecticut, furnished fifteen hundred feet of hose. These parties received in payment City Bonds, having twenty years to run at ten per cent. interest.

In January, 1857, R. M. Littler was re-elected President, A. S. Alston Treasurer, and J. S. Slaymaker Secretary. The Engines being expected, officers were elected for the different divisions, as follows: "Pilot" Engine, Jas. Morrow, foreman; "Witch" Engine, Daniel Moore, foreman; Hose division, Win. Hall, foreman. A part of the old frame warehouse on, Second between Perry and Rock Island streets was leased for an "Engine House." The Engines were shipped around "by sea," and arrived in the month of May on the steamer "White Cloud." They were

received at the landing by a committee of "Independent's," and in a few hours they were unpacked and "set up." The Hose Carriage and Tender, and hose, being ready, Davenport could boast of a "regular" Fire Company, numbering over one hundred members. Previous to this time the company had attended several fires, and "handled" buckets to great advantage.

The City Council purchased the lot on Brady above fifth street, where the present Engine House (City Hall) stands, from Col. J. W. Young, agent for Mr. Wray, for fifty dollars per front foot. Messrs. Fields & Sanders took the contract for the building at forty-five hundred dollars. The apparatus was removed to the new house in the Fall of 1857. Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company number one, and Fire King Engine Company number two, were organized during the winter, and early the ensuing year they were equipped with apparatus. The Pioneer's Truck, Ladders, &c., were paid for by funds raised by subscription. Henry Lafrance was their first foreman. The Fire King's purchased their Engine at Chicago of Metamora Company number two, and paid for it twelve hundred and twenty-five dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars for two hundred and fifty feet of hose. This was also raised by subscription. Their Engine arrived in March, 1858. Geo. L. Davenport, Esq., kindly granted them permission to erect a house on his property on Commercial, between Brady and Perry streets. The Company built the house. Marsh Noe was the first foreman of number two.

The City Council passed an ordinance for the "organization and government" of the Fire Department, March 3d, 1858. An election pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance was held at the Engine House on Brady street, March 13th, 1858, which resulted in the election of R. M. Littler Chief Engineer, and Christian Miller and E. A. Tilebine Assistants. In April, 1858, Rescue Engine Company number three was organized, and they were furnished with the Engine "Witch" and the hose tender "Tiger" and five hundred feet of hose. John W. Wahlig was elected foreman of number three. The City Council rented from Geo. G. Arndt the brick house on corner Second and Brown streets, which was fitted up for Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company number one, and Rescue Company number three. To the efforts of Captain Littler, who has displayed uncommon energy in organizing and keeping alive the interest in our Fire Department,

great credit is due. No city in the West has a more efficient Fire Department. Since the first organization, the members have always quickly and most cheerfully responded to every call; in heat and cold, summer or winter, they are ever ready, and with a promptness seldom equalled are on "the spot." Chief Engineer Littler and his assistants merit and enjoy the good will of the whole Department. Although our Fire Department is organized on the "no pay" principle, there is no lack of service or want of energy.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

There was at least one company organized in Davenport and disbanded previous to the year 1857, when a number of the German citizens organized the "Davenport Rifles" on the 3d February. They made their first parade in uniform on the 4th of July, 1857, commanded by Captain A. Iten. At this time this, the oldest company, is commanded by Captain H. Haupt.

The "Davenport City Artillery" was organized the 9th of July, 1857, (the first preliminary meeting was held at the rooms of Mr. A. S. Alston, one week previous.) The civil organization consisted of John Johns, Jr., President; F. B. Wilkie, Vice President; C. C. Harris, Secretary; D. W. Van Eyra, Treasurer. The military organization was, Captain, C. N. Schuyler; First Lieutenant, W. W. Gallear; Second Lieutenant, C. C. Harris; Third Lieutenant, John Johns; Orderly Sergeant, R. M. Littler. This company is composed of good material, and makes a handsome appearance. The officers at present are, John Johns, Captain; J. D. W. Brewster, First Lieutenant; E. Y. Lane, Second Lieutenant.

The "Davenport Guards" (German) were organized March, 1858, and made their first appearance in uniform 4th July, 1858. They are generally "old soldiers" who compose this company. They are commanded by Captain D. H. Stulhr.

The Davenport Sarsfield Guards were organized at a meeting held at Bailey's Hall, on Brady, near Fourth street, March, 1858, and Edward Jennings elected Captain. He resigned in a few months, when the command was unanimously tendered by the company to Captain R. M. Littler, and a new impetus given the organization. Although this young company were organized

during the "money panic," they equipped themselves with a handsome uniform, and made their first parade on the 17th of March, 1859.

There is no young city in the West that can equal Davenport in her display of military. The companies are all excellently uniformed and officered, and should their services be ever needed by their country, they will not be found in the back ground. As an evidence of the promptitude we mention this circumstance: During the troubles in Utah Territory, in 1857, the Secretary of War authorized Col. J. B. Buckner, of Illinois, to raise a regiment of volunteers. Captain Littler threw his colors to the breeze, and in less than forty-eight hours was on his way to "head quarters" with a roll of more than one hundred men, who volunteered for "the war." The Captain hailed from Rock Island, and was accepted in the regiment. His company went into camp back upon the bluff, and after getting "all ready" and waiting several weeks, were denied the privilege by peace being declared. Some of the "boys" were so much pleased with a soldier's life, that the Captain sent a number of them to St. Louis, where they were enlisted in the "regular service." The commissioned officers of Company F, 1st Independent Regiment Illinois Volunteers, were R. M. Littler, Captain; F. E. Wilkie, 1st Lieutenant; John Johns, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have spoken of some of the public buildings in our city. Of its church edifices we shall notice each in connection with their congregations. The public Halls for the meeting of the masses, are—Metropolitan, which is decidedly the largest and most brilliant of any; was built by R. B. Hill, Esq., in 1857, who has also erected one of the most splendid private residences West of the Mississippi river; "Odd Fellows' Hall," in Wuppermann's Block, is large, neat and finished with much taste; Le Claire Hall, was built at an earlier day, and does not attract that attention it once did, but is roomy and substantial; Griggs' Hall and Mervin's Hall, are both large and pleasant rooms, and for the purposes designed, are of the first order. The German Theatre, Lerchen's Hall, and some others of smaller dimensions, make up an ample supply for public places of business and amusement. The Engine House, on Brady street, is a fine building of brick-

two stories, with a good Hall, where the City Council meet to transact their business. The same Hall was used on the Sabbath by the Dutch Reformed church, for worship.

Our County Jail is worthy of note. It was built in 1856, under the superintendence of the Hon. Wm. L. Cook, then County Judge. It is hewn stone, and built on the modern improved plan for prisons, and is one of the best buildings of the kind in the State of Iowa.

The Court House is the same one built in 1841, and requires constant repairs to keep it in order. There are blocks of buildings of much beauty and architectural finish in the city. Among them may be noticed the Nickolls block, the Metropolitan, Cook & Sargent's Banking House, Davenport's block, Wuppermann's block, Luse, Lane & Co's, Mervin's and others. Of private residences, we might enumerate many that will vie with those of Eastern cities, both in nobleness of structure and elegance of finish.

The hotels of this city are numerous and of every grade. The oldest of any note is the Le Claire House, built in 1839 by A. Le Claire, Esq. This time honored public edifice is still open for the reception of guests, and is kept by Col. Magill. At the time this hotel was built, there was nothing to compare with it in the Mississippi Valley. It was a place of summer resort for the people of St. Louis and other Southern cities, who usually spent several weeks here in the heat of Summer, finding much pleasure in hunting and fishing. It has a central position in the city.

The Scott House is one of the best public houses in the city, and is conducted in the most approved style. It is beautifully located on Front street, in full view of the city of Rock Island, the Railroad Bridge, old Fort Armstrong, and has an extended view up and down the river. It is retired and pleasant as a boarding place for men of business and those having family. The accommodations are excellent, and under the gentlemanly deportment of its worthy landlord none can fail to be well pleased with a home at the Scott House.

The Pennsylvania House is rather a new institution. A part of it was built in 1854, when in 1857 the great increase of business induced the proprietors to enlarge it by erecting another building of the same size by its side, raising it another story and putting on a new roof over the whole, of galvanized iron. It is one

of the most substantial buildings of the kind in the West. It is sixty-four by one hundred and thirty feet on the ground, built of stone, five stories high. It contains one hundred and ten rooms, and in its basement has an artesian well one hundred and fifty feet deep, eighty feet of which distance was bored through solid rock without a seam. This well cost one thousand dollars. The entire cost of the Pennsylvania House was sixty-four thousand dollars, including furniture. The proprietor and builder, who still occupies the house, is an old and tried veteran in the business. He enjoys a large share of public patronage. It is the depot for the farmers who bring in their grain to market, having ample accommodations for beast as well as man. From the observatory which crowns this spacious building, a most splendid view is had of the city of Davenport and its surroundings, with the beautiful windings of the Mississippi among its many islands. The Worden House, as enlarged, is very respectable, and has its share of patronage.

There are many other hotels of the city worthy of note and entitled to all credit, but we speak of but one more, the last one erected. We mean the Burtis House. This noble structure exceeds in magnitude and splendor all others of our city, or in the great valley of the Mississippi. No man is entitled to more credit, nor has any one man done more in expending his money for the benefit of the city, the county and the public generally, than Mr. Burtis in erecting this magnificent hotel. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon him, when we consider that amid the financial pressure that came upon the country in 1857, just as he was commencing this enterprise, nothing daunted, with most commendable zeal and untiring energy he pressed forward the work to a successful termination, and since its doors were first thrown open to the public, through all the severe pressure of the time, Dr. Burtis has stood at his post in person and maintained the high and well earned credit of a house whose equal in all respects has not yet been found this side the city of New York. We desire to make honorable mention not only of this superstructure, but of its worthy and enterprising proprietor, and transmit to Davenport posterity the name of him, who, amid one of the greatest storms of financial distress that ever visited the West, erected a model hotel that, even with the great progress of the age, will require

many years before it will be excelled. For a more perfect description, we quote from "Wilkie's Davenport Past and Present :"

"The Burtis 'House' is a simple Dining Room, surrounded on three sides by Parlors, Halls, Bedrooms, Closets, &c., rising to the height of five stories, including basement. The whole structure is one hundred and eighteen feet on Fifth street, and one hundred and nine feet on Iowa street. The Dining Room is thirty-nine by eighty-one feet, supported by iron columns, and magnificently frescoed.

"In the Basement there is the Engine Room, containing an engine of thirty five horse power, which, in connection with one of Worthington's pumps, forces the water to a tank in the fifth story, from which in hot and cold jets it is distributed to every Hall in the house. There are also upon this floor a Laundry Room, veined by steam pipes; a Restaurant, Billard Room, Smoking Room, Barber Shop, Bath Room, and three Store Rooms, together with a multiplicity of smaller rooms, closets, &c., unnecessary to mention.

"On the first floor is found the Rotunda, a marble-floored, lofty, and roomy arrangement, with trumpets, bells, &c., beautifully frescoed, together with three imposing stair cases, leading respectively to the Ladies', Gents' and other rooms above. It communicates with external entrances, and with the stairways above alluded to. Upon this floor are also the Dining Room, (by far the most splendid specimen of architectual beauty in the West,) Reading Room, Ladies' Parlors with folding doors, Wash and Private rooms, the latter projected in all particulars similar to those of St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

"Passing from this floor to the second, by either of the beautifully constructed staircases, one is compelled to admire the work of Mr. Walker, one of the best stairway builders in the West. On the second floor are Parlors, with bedrooms attached. Linen closets, suits of bed-rooms and parlors attached for the use of several families. The servants' rooms are detached from other parts of the house, and like every other room in the house, are well warmed and ventilated. Each room is warmed by steam, and cooking is done by the same means. Every room is lofty, and from most of them magnificent views of Bluff or River scenery are obtainable. The Dining Room, occupying as it does the centre of the house, is lighted from front, rear and skylight. Its being located in the precise spot it is, makes it a vast improvement over everything else of the kind. The Rotunda is in all respects a fine specimen of design and finish, and successfully challenges comparison.

"There are one hundred and fifty sleeping rooms in the house; basement eighteen rooms; first floor eighteen, exclusive of the Rotunda; and the remainder of the rooms are distributed on the floors above. The house itself is on the Railroad, and but a few

steps from the Depot, thus saving to travelers the expense of Omnibus bill.

In regard to Dr. Burtis but little need be said—as former Lessee of “Le Claire House,” and of the house in Lexington, Mo., he gained a reputation for management in the hotel business, which no eulogy can heighten. There is but a small share of western travel for a few years back, that has not been indebted to Dr. Burtis for those gentlemanly and hospitable attentions that tend so much to lessen the discomforts of travel, and to ameliorate the hardships of absence from home.

The Furniture, which is of the very best quality, was furnished in New York. The whole house is lighted by Gas, and in every respect superior to any other in the United States.”

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No State has ever entered the Union with more liberal encouragement for Common and Academic Schools than Iowa. Congress gave to the State five hundred thousand acres of land, the interest of which is used for the support of common schools, besides every sixteenth section, and five per cent. on sales of all the public lands, with all fines collected for a breach of the penal laws of the State. In the city of Davenport there are seven public school houses, many of which are costly and commodious buildings, and all supplied with able and efficient teachers.

The public schools of the city are all under a Superintendent, who has a general oversight of all the common schools, is Principal of the Intermediate School, and has a general oversight of each district in the city. In no city West of the Mississippi River are the common schools in better condition than in Davenport. Much pains has been taken to elect men to regulate the school affairs, who were intelligent, and of high moral character. Although there are many deservedly popular select schools, yet the common schools have been conducted upon such a decidedly improved plan that many of the best families in the city have patronized them for a year or two past.

SCOTT COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

We copy from Davenport Past and Present the following statement of this Society :

“The Scott County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was organized in the city of Davenport on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1842, at which time a constitution was

formed and adopted, which continued without material alteration or amendment until the present time.

The officers elected at the organization were—

Rev. D. Worthington, President; Charles Leslie, Secretary.

And at the subsequent anniversary meetings the minutes of the Society show the following election of officers:

In 1843, Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith, President; Rev. D. Worthington, Secretary; Wm. L. Cook, Treasurer.

Who continued in until 1847, when—

Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith was elected President; Rev. Ephraim Adams, Secretary; Wm. L. Cook, Treasurer.

In 1848, Rev. Ephraim Adams, President; Asa Prescott, Secretary; Alfred Sanders, Treasurer.

In 1849, Rev. Ephraim Adams, President; Asa Prescott, Secretary; Rufus Ricker, Treasurer.

In 1850, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; Rev. Asa Prescott, Secretary; Rufus Ricker, Treasurer.

In 1851, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; H. Price, Treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, Secretary.

In 1852, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; H. Price, Treasurer; Rev. H. L. Bullen, Secretary.

In 1853, Rev. J. D. Mason, President; Prof. D. S. Sheldon, Secretary; Jno. H. Morton, Treasurer.

In 1854, H. Price, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; Jas. M. Dalzell, Treasurer.

In 1855, H. Price, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; J. M. Dalzell, Treasurer.

In 1856, Strong Burnell, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; H. Price, Treasurer.

In 1857, H. Y. Slaymaker, President; Rev. J. D. Mason, Secretary; H. Price, Treasurer.

In 1858, Rev. J. D. Mason, President.

In 1859, W. Barrows, President.

The Treasurer's books show also that the aggregate receipts have been \$1,101.49. The receipts for the first year were \$9.37, and for the year 1859, \$348, showing a steady increase in the collections of the Society, equal if not exceeding the increase in wealth and population of the county.

This money has been expended in the purchase of bibles and testaments in different languages, which have been distributed among the inhabitants of this city and county, without any distinction of sect or party.

The names of persons contributing to the funds of the Society are registered on the Treasurer's book, and thereby become members of the Society."

CEMETERIES.

There are four burying places for the dead, in and near the city limits. The oldest, and the one principally used' up to 1856, was

that located on the banks of the river, about a mile below Brady street. This ground becoming too small, another was selected by A. C. Fulton in 1855, some two miles north of the city, called "Pine Hill Cemetery," which is located upon a high and beautiful prairie, and tastefully laid out.

In 1856, a society was formed and incorporated, by the name of "Oakdale Cemetery," on the 14th of May of that year. The original incorporators were fifteen in number, out of which nine Directors were chosen on the 22d of May, 1856. Its principal officers were Wm. H. Hildreth, President; W. H. F. Gurley, Secretary, and A. H. Barrow, Treasurer. The charter of the corporation extends for twenty years. Forty acres of ground were purchased about two and a half miles from the city, near Duck Creek, and a scientific Engineer, Capt. De La Roche, of Washington City, employed to lay off the grounds. The location is one of much beauty, well selected for the purposes desired, being high rolling prairie, dotted over with native oak, forming, in its own native loveliness, a spot beautiful for the last resting place of man. It overlooks the broad prairie, covered over with highly cultivated farms, while the silver waters of Duck Creek wind their serpentine course through its rich and lovely valley. Much credit is due to the Board of Directors for their taste in selecting the ground, and their perseverance in carrying into effect an object of so great importance. It was laid out on a magnificent plan of circles, belts, angles, and curves, bounded and intersected by avenues and walks of much grace and beauty. Over three thousand lots were laid out. Upon the crowning point of the highest ground, a spot is reserved for a chapel which overlooks the whole Cemetery. Much improvement has been made upon the grounds. The avenues and alleys have been graded; many lots have been adorned with evergreens; monuments of marble have been erected; and the whole enclosed with a board fence that amply protects it from injury. There is a Sexton's house upon the premises, and every care taken to improve and preserve a place so sacred. There has been over one hundred interments, and more than one hundred and fifty lots sold, which are at thirty dollars each, the purchase money of which all goes to adorn and beautify the grounds.

The Catholic burying ground is located on Fifth Street, in Mitchell's addition, and has some fine monuments.

RELIGIOUS.

We now enter upon the history of the Churches of Davenport from their first beginning to the present time, which will close the history of Davenport Township.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church organization in Davenport was St. Anthony's, Roman Catholic. As early as 1836, priests from the Mission at Du Buque, preached here occasionally in private houses. In the spring of 1838, the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelly, an Italian by birth, visited Davenport and organized a church. During the summer, Antoine Le Claine, Esq., erected a small brick church, twenty-five by forty feet, on Church Square. This little edifice was the first building of the kind in Davenport. It was used for a long time for a church, school house, priest's residence, &c., until 1843, when addition was put to it. This building was for some years the largest public edifice in the town, and was used by all large assemblies to deliberate upon matters of public interest.

In 1839, the Rev. J. A. M. Pelamorgues took charge of the congregation, and is yet pastor of that church. Mr. Pelamorgues was the only priest at that time in Iowa, South of DuBuque, and for many years he visited Burlington, Muscatine, Iowa City, Rockingham and Clinton county, preaching and establishing churches. The number of Catholic families in Scott county in 1839 was but fifteen. They were nearly all new settlers, and mostly poor but honest and industrious. A few yet remain, enjoying the rewards of their early privations, and are among the best portions of our citizens.

On the 23d of May, 1839, St. Anthony's Church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Loras, of Du Buque, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mazzuchelly. In 1843, when the church was enlarged, the number of Catholic families was about fifty. "Money at that time was so scarce," says a member of that church, "that only twenty dollars were collected in cash to build the addition." The number of Catholics increased very slowly, until 1854. In 1849, the present stone church was commenced, and only finished in 1854.

In 1852, the Rev. Mr. Pelamorgues visited France, and during his absence, the Rev. Mr. Plathe and Mr. McCabe, took charge of

the congregation, and continued the church building. In 1855, a new stone church was built for the Germans in "Mitchell's Addition," Mr. Mitchell donating the land. This church was organized in 1855, and the Rev. Michael Flammang placed in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Baumgartner, who was removed from Davenport in 1848. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Niermann.

In 1856, the number of Catholics increased very fast, a third church was erected on Le Claire street, on the bluffs, by Mr. Le Claire, who also gave the square of ground upon which it stands. It is called "Ste. Marguerite's Church," and is a noble edifice, an ornament to the city and an honor to the great liberality of Mr. Le Claire, who built it. The Rev. A. Trevis was appointed pastor, and has continued until the present time to minister to the congregation. His assistant was the Rev. H. Cosgrove, who has recently removed to Walnut Grove, where he officiates, and also preaches at Le Claire, and other places in Scott and Clinton counties.

In 1858, the number of Catholics in the city of Davenport alone, amounted to about seven thousand. There are five churches in Scott county and four clergymen, of the Roman Catholic denomination. A school was opened in connection with the church by Mr. Pelamorgues in 1839, and has continued ever since. The first year the number of pupils was about forty; out of this number three only belonged to Catholic parents. In 1859, about six hundred Catholic children were taught in the school attached to St. Anthony's church. Two new schools have been opened this fall, (1859;) one at Ste. Marguerite's, and the other at the German church. They are well attended. An Academy for young ladies was also opened this fall, in a beautiful building erected in West Davenport, on the ten acre lot donated to the Sisters of Charity, by the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell and George L. Davenport, Esq.

The Temperance Society that was established in 1841, is still in existence. It has been the means of doing much good.

The Catholic Institute has existed for several years and is now in a prosperous condition. The members meet once a week during the winter, and thus far their lectures and debates have been well attended. They have a circulating library of several hundred volumes. The hall in which they meet, has been enlarged this fall and is very commodious and pleasant.

The Catholic church of Davenport has undoubtedly, like others, had its days of darkness and trouble. A majority of the congregation are poor, but, unlike all others, it has its Le Claire, its Mitchell, and its Davenport. The land upon which all of the Catholic churches are located, has been donated by these gentlemen, who are not only wealthy, but liberal with their means. They have ever stood with open hands to answer the calls of the church.

Of the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pelamorgues, whom we have known for more than twenty years, we can speak, without fear of contradiction, of his faithfulness over his charge. Long and steadily has he labored for their good. Not only has he devoted his time to the spiritual wants of his people, but for the last twenty years has he been the faithful teacher of the youth of his congregation. As a Christian and pastor, none has been more kind and faithful. He is an "Old Settler." He belongs to that pioneer band who first began to clear away the relics of barbarism in this valley, and introduced the gospel of peace. His character among all men is above reproach, and his amiable and friendly greeting is always received with pleasure by all who know him. In 1858, Father Pelamorgues received the high appointment of Bishop of the Northwest, a proper and complimentary appreciation on the part of the Church of his private worth and public labors. But the good old man preferred to remain with his people at his old home here, to enjoying even so high an honor with its increase of emolument and influence, as was thus extended to him unsolicited. To secure his object, he even made a visit to Italy, and laying his case before the Pope, was generously permitted to occupy undisturbed his old position in this community. Such an instance of declination of high position, is rare and remarkable, and the incidents forms a higher eulogy upon the good Father than the choicest phrase of encomium we might use.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Like many other churches in the West, the First Presbyterian Church in Davenport is without a full record of its early history. Among the emigrants of 1835, '36 and '37, not more than ten or twelve persons could be found who were of that denomination. These worshipped at first, in common with others wherever there was preaching in other denominations, until the 20th or 21st of

April, 1838, when a little band of ten was gathered together in a small building that stood above the alley on Ripley street, between Front and Second, belonging to T. S. Hoge, and since destroyed by fire. Here they worshiped for a year with such supply of ministerial aid as could be obtained. They were from various parts of the United States. Mrs. Ann Mitchell, mother of the Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, from Alabama; Dr. A. C. Donaldson and wife, from Pa.; Robert Christie and wife, from Ohio; Mrs. Jemima Barkley, from Pa., and T. S. Hoge and wife, from Ohio. These composed the first congregation, two of whom have since died, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Christie. Dr. Donaldson removed to St. Louis, and afterwards to California, and T. S. Hoge to New York city. The remainder are still residents of Davenport.

The following year J. M. D. Burrows and wife, and one or two others were added to their number, and with these few a church was organized in a little frame school house, yet standing near the corner of Fourth and Harrison streets, on the 5th of May, 1839. The Pioneer clergymen who officiated upon this occasion, were the Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, of Andover, Illinois, Rev. M. Hummer, of Stephenson, Illinois, and Rev. Enoch Mead, of Rockingham, Iowa. Mr. Pillsbury preached the sermon upon the occasion, from Mark, 16th chapter, 15th and 16th verses.

As some six years of the records of this church have been lost, and much pains taken to fix dates and places, I would observe that through the kindness of Rev. Mr. Meads, the facts have been arrived at, by a recent correspondence with Mr. Pillsbury, now a resident of Macomb, Illinois. He speaks of his journey to Davenport from Andover, where he then resided, as being still fresh in his mind. Mr. Hummer had requested his services upon the occasion, which were to take place on the Sabbath, and required him to leave home on Saturday. He had loaned his horse to a neighbor, and not returned, he walked the whole distance, twenty-six miles, and returned on foot. Mr. Pillsbury says that when he came to Rock River slough it was overflowed, and some eighty rods wide and too deep to wade, when he applied to Mr. George Moore, who lived on the bluffs some two miles from the slough, but the nearest resident, who kindly sent his son, with his team and set him across. This is but an incident among the many hardships of pioneer ministers in the West. The organization of the church took place and the communion was administered. It

was a day of trial, yet of hope. - But faint gleams of light broke from the dark clouds that hung over the moral atmosphere of the Far West at that day, and as the little band gathered round the Table of the Lord for the first time in the new land, their thoughts went back to the days "When first they knew the Lord," and in humble communion with him, again they sang his praise, and united once more in covenant bands with Him in the land of their adoption. For four years this church had no stated ministerial supply, during which a few more were added, having preaching only occasionally from the clergymen above named, and a few others who were traveling through the regions of country beyond the Mississippi river. In 1842, J. M. D. Burrows and T. S. Hoge, were chosen and ordained Elders in the church, an office Mr. B. still holds and fills with much acceptance.

The first stated supply of preaching was in the spring of 1843, by the Rev. Samuel Cleland. He had charge of this, and the church at Stephenson for about four years. During this period the infant church struggled on amid many discouragements. The emigration to the West during these years was slow. But few were added to its numbers. It was the day of small things, but the little pilgrim band proved themselves somewhat like Gideon's host, "faint yet pursuing." As an evidence of their zeal, faith and courage, they erected, in these days of darkness, their first house of worship, a small brick building, where the present edifice stands. Even after the completion and occupancy of this primitive church, they were at times almost ready to sit down in sadness, and give up their most cherished object. But again they took their "Harps from willows down," and tuning them anew, they sang—

"Though in a foreign land
We are not far from home,
And nearer to our house above
We every moment come,
When we in darkness walk,
Nor feel the heavenly flame,
Then is the time to trust our God
And rest upon his name."

Charles C. Williams came to Iowa, in August 1844. He was from Newark, N. J., where he had spent many years of his earlier life, actively engaged in every good work. He was an elder in

the First Presbyterian church of that city, and afterwards in the Central church for many years. He was a man of most ardent piety, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in promoting the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom. His connection with the church of Davenport, was at a time when it most needed spiritual aid and encouragement. It had passed through the first ordeal of a formation and organization, and was experiencing that loneliness and destitution, which so often settles down on our western churches in their feeble commencement. At this time Mr. T. S. Hoge, an Elder, and one of its members, were about to leave and settle in Galena; and some other valued members were seeking homes in other places, so that the infant church felt severely these losses. At this crisis, Mr. Williams seemed providentially sent among them to cheer and strengthen, by his influence and prayers, this weak and struggling church. He and James M. Dalzell were ordained and set apart as Elders in this church. His first work, with the help of others, was to establish a Sabbath School, which has continued to this day with increasing interest, and of which he was Superintendent to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1852.

Precious now is the remembrance of those days to some who have lived to the present time, and precious indeed is the memory of those who have gone to their reward. In the midst of poverty and discouragement, and when the little church had dwindled down to a few members, and thoughts of giving up were prevalent among some, Mrs. Mitchell, in full faith and confidence that God would bring them out of all tribulation, cheerfully said to Mr. Burrows: "You and I will stick to it at any rate while there is a shingle on the roof." Such were the pioneer fathers and mothers that helped to nurture and sustain this feeble church in its days of darkness and distress. There were additions to the church as new settlers came in, and the congregation increased in a measure, yet in 1846, owing to removals and death, there were still but seventeen members.

At this time, the Rev. George S. Rea became their minister, and occupied the pulpit about two years and a half. In the fall of this year (1846) the Sabbath School of the church was first organized, C. C. Williams, Superintendent, which has been continued with growing interest to the present time. During the summer of 1849, the church being again without a minister, the Rev. Erastus

Ripley, of the Congregational body, and Senior Professor in Iowa College, preached for the church with much acceptance. In the summer of 1852, the present edifice was erected, having the first bell and steeple in the city.

On the 27th of September, 1849, for the first time, a formal call was made out by the church to the Rev. J. D. Mason to become their pastor. The call was duly presented before the Presbytery of Iowa and accepted. The pastoral duties commenced the first Sabbath in November, 1849. The church at that time consisted of about thirty members, and the town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. During the ministry of Mr. Mason, no special seasons of grace have been enjoyed, but a steady increase of the church, both by profession and by letter. In 1857, the list of membership reached two hundred, but owing to the financial distress of the West, which has caused many to leave, its members are now reduced to one hundred and fifty.

With what satisfaction and joy must the early members of this church look back upon their wanderings since their advent into this new and strange land. How well do they remember the days of their pilgrimage, without the dispensation of the Word of Life, without a place to worship, and almost without a shepherd. Yet, in all their journeys, they lost not sight of Him who "feeds His sheep and carries the tender lambs in his bosom." Though their spiritual food was not dealt out to them with an unsparing hand, yet they forgot not all His benefits and mercies to them, and in their wanderings "they gathered here a little and there a little." Precious crumbs that fed them by the way, and many are the hallowed recollections of trials and afflictions in thus planting the infant church in their new homes.

Immediately after the Rev. Mr. Mason entered upon his duties as pastor, the church consented to his spending one Sabbath in each month in the Berlin church, at the head of the Rapids, (now Le Claire,) which church had been organized some years previous. At the expiration of eighteen months, this church and vicinity became a separate missionary charge under the ministerial charge of Rev. W. C. Mason. About two years after this, the Rev. Hugh Hutchinson became the pastor, and under his ministry of about two years, the Princeton church was organized. Mr. Hutchinson has since died. Being released from the Le Claire charge, the pastor of the Davenport church turned his attention

in a missionary point of view to the establishment of a church in the Blue Grass settlement, and organized a Presbyterian church there in the house of John Robinson, now deceased. After nearly three years, this church also became a separate charge together with the church established at Walcott, under the ministerial care of the Rev. John M. Jones. Again released from this part of his charge, Mr. Mason commenced stated meetings in the settlement known as the "Churchill Settlement." Mr. Churchill had donated a lot of five acres of ground for a Presbyterian church site. On the 16th of February, 1858, at the close of worship, in the house of William Yocum, it was resolved to undertake the erection of a church edifice on the site donated. The following sixth of July, the house was enclosed, temporarily seated, and a church organized, consisting of twenty-eight members, under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Summit." At this meeting, the Rev. John Ekin, D. D., now pastor of the church of Le Claire, preached the sermon, and the Rev. J. L. Mason, Rev. John M. Jones and Elder James Jack, organized the church. On the 15th of February, 1859, just a year from the time they determined to build, a neat frame building, thirty-two by forty feet was completed, paid for, and dedicated to Almighty God. In this enterprise, all were interested in the settlement, but Charles Kinkaid, Esq., Ruling Elder in the church at Davenport, rendered efficient and valuable service. The church now consists of forty-one members, and is about to become a separate pastoral charge. This constitutes the sixth Presbyterian church in Scott county. In October, of the present year (1859,) the pastoral relation of the Rev. Mr. Mason was dissolved, and the church is now without a pastor.*

*NOTE.—In the Autumn of this year, (1859,) a call was made to the Rev. S. McC. Anderson of Pennsylvania, which was accepted, and he was installed in April of this year, (1860.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE III.

WA-KON-SHUTS-KEE'S SCALPING KNIFE.

*To the Honorable^s the President and Secretary,
of the State Historical Society of Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to deposit, in the archives of the State Historical Society of Iowa, the accompanying scalping knife, once the property of "Wa-kon-shuts-kee," a second class chief, of the Winnebago nation. It came into my possession, in the Summer of 1835, as a present from Dean Gay, who, in 1825, was a Sergeant in Company "I," of the Third Regiment, of United States Infantry, then stationed at Fort Crawford, near the mouth of Wisconsin river. After carrying it a number of years in my hunting scabbard, it was introduced into the service of my family, under the name of "The Indian Butcher Knife," where the frequent sharpening of it, for the culinary uses of the kitchen, by whetting it, as a hurried convenience might suggest, upon the stone doorstep, the beam of the steelyard, or stove hearth, has reduced it from a slightly worn blade to its present appearance. In other respects, it retains its original appearance. The knife is apparently of English manufacture, and of the kind furnished the Indians by the Hudson Bay Company.

As insignificant and worthless as it may appear, it performed an act that resulted in the Treaty of Fort Winnebago, which deprived the Winnebago nation of their large possession on the Wisconsin river, and originated, twenty eight years ago, the annual payment of forty thousand dollars to the tribe. It is believed that it performed an act, in the hand of Wa-kon-shuts-kee, that has cost the Government of the United States more than a million of dollars, with a continued annual treaty expenditure, that ceases only with the extinction of the Winnebago nation. It is quite certain that it performed an act, which in the Summer of 1825, caused, in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, over thirty thousand volunteer soldiers to pass in review before eleven chiefs of the Winnebago nation, who were on their way to Washington, accompanied by Governor Cass, of the Territory of Michigan. It may be said that

this knife contributed much to a national acquaintance with the name of General Cass. For it was on the occasion of the visit of these chiefs to the City of Washington, that as a boy I first saw and heard the name of this distinguished statesman.

The history of the knife, as I received it from Sergeant Gay, is as follows: In the month of February, of the year 1825, George Allen, William Sublett and Platon Lamar, while in the occupancy of a log-cabin, situated upon the north side of the Wisconsin river, about three miles from its mouth, employed in getting out lumber for the use of the Garrison at Fort Crawford, were adroitly decoyed from their cabin, in the night time, by Wa-kon-shuts-kee, and by him murdered and scalped with the knife here presented. The murder was soon after discovered, and reported to Col. Taylor, then in command at Fort Crawford, and a reward was immediately offered at the garrison, for the arrest of the murderer. A short time after the murder, Wa kon-shuts-kee, who was then encamped with his band at the mouth of Coole De Sioux, (now occupied by the town of McGregor, in the county of Clayton, Iowa,) went over to Prairie Du Chien, with a part of his band, where, under the influence of liquor, he showed the scalps of the murdered men, and boasted that, although he was accompanied by two other Indians, Red Wing and Pine Top, he alone had taken the three scalps. This boast being made known to Col. Taylor soon after the Indians had started upon their return to the opposite side of the river, early the next morning he dispatched Sergeant Gay, with a command of twelve men, with instruction to proceed in the Government barge to Coole De Sioux, and arrest Wa-kon-shuts-kee. Upon the arrival of the barge, the encampment appeared to be still slumbering under the effects of the debauch of the previous night. The barking of their dogs, however, soon aroused the more sober portion of them, who crept from their wigwams to gaze upon the troops as they passed to the Camp of the Chief, where he was found sleeping, with the scalps resting upon his breast, attached to a string of wampum that encircled his neck. He was aroused and conducted to the garrison without resistance, where he was confined till he had slept away the effects of the liquor that had betryed him, when he was brought before the officers of the garrison. He was a short, thick-set, dark complected Indian, with an insinuating smile constantly playing upon his features when speaking. He seemed to look upon the officers

as warriors, who would applaud the act that he had committed, as soon as they were made acquainted with the courage and adroitness that he had manifested in its consummation. Placing the three sealps, his knife and hatchet upon the table in front of the officers, he proceeded to address them through the interpreter, giving the particulars of the murder as follows: "Red Wing and Pine Top came to my wigwam and said: 'When the grass begins to grow, our people would go upon the war-path against the white man.' 'Some of our people' they said, 'did not want to go to war, and they asked me to go with them, and help to kill three white men on the Wisconsin.' They said, 'when these men were killed, some Indians would be killed. Then all our people would be willing to go upon the war-path.' I told them I would go. We went to the cabin of the white men in the day time, when they were away to work. We examined the cabin, and took nothing from the inside. The door opened towards the river. The fire-place was at the end of the cabin up the river. The bed at the end down the river. I made a hole through the chinking under the bed, so that we could see into the cabin. We then went away, taking with us a small dog that belonged to the white men, which we killed. The next night being dark and rainy, we started for the cabin, each having a knife and hatchet. We were to enter the cabin and to say that our canoe had been upset in the river, and we had lost our guns. At the right time, when the men were all sitting down, Pine Top was to whistle, when each was to single out a man and kill him. When we came near the cabin, Pine Top and Red Wing said, 'the men were great hunters, and always carried their knives with them.' They said, 'we had better turn back, and come the next day with our guns, and shoot them when they were at work.' Pine Top and Red Wing are squaws. I told them to hide in the bushes, and I would go and see what I could do. I crept up to the hole that I had made near the corner of the cabin, and looked in. One of the men was sitting upon one side of the fire place, with his head thrown back against the cabin, smoking a pipe. The small man was sitting at the opposite side of the fire place, mending his moccasins; and the other was washing some dishes at a table in front of the fire. I went to the door, scratched upon it, gave a low whistling whine; and then jumped around the corner of the house, and looked in at the hole. The man that was washing the

dishes came to the door, opened it, and told the dog to come in. He waited a short time, when the dog not coming in, he closed the door and went to work again, washing his dishes. I again went to the door, imitated the dog, and returned to my place at the corner of the cabin. The same man opened the door, stepped out, and came to the corner of the cabin where I was standing. As soon as he looked around the corner, I struck him upon the head with my hatchet; and, as he fell, I caught him in my arms, and dragged him towards me, so that he could not be seen from the door. I then looked in at the hole. The man that was smoking was standing up, knocking the ashes from his pipe, which he stuck in between the logs, and then came to the door, and called the man I had killed. Receiving no answer, he went to the opposite corner of the cabin; then turned and came to the corner where I was standing. I struck him with my hatchet, and he fell, before I could get hold of him. He was a large man, and made some noise before he struck the ground. I could not move him. So I turned to the hole in the cabin. The man that was mending the moccasins appeared to be listening. He got up, took down his rifle from over the fire place, came to the door, and called to the men. I then heard the cocking of his gun as he stepped out, and turned to go to the opposite corner of the cabin. With one spring, I was behind him, and struck him upon the back part of the head. He did not fall until I struck him three times, when he was dead. I then scalped them, and called to Red Wing and Pine Top, who came to me, and said that I must give them each a scalp. I told them they were the scalps of white men, who were great hunters. If they wanted a scalp, they could dig up the white woman that died in the Fort. We then came away."

After giving this minute account of the murder, he was ordered to be confined in the garrison, with a ball and chain fastened to his leg. Red Wing and Pine Top were soon after arrested, confined in the garrison, and ornamented with the chain and ball. These two Indians were tall, of light complexion, proud and stately in their carriage. When the chain was riveted upon their legs, the disgrace was so keenly felt, that Red Wing sank down, and never after voluntarily moved. He lived about two weeks, during which time he ate no food. Pine Top, as soon as he was chained, sent for his wife. She came, and, after receiving some order from him, left crying. Two days after, she returned to the garrison

with some soup for him, which he drank, [and soon after died. Wa-kon-shuts-kee seemed to grow fat under the keeping of the garrison, and soon began to be regarded by the soldiers as a jovial and companionable fellow.

In the meantime, Governor Cass, hearing of this murder, and the preparations for war on the part of the Winnebagoes, determined as superintendent of the North-western Indians, to invite the Chiefs to accompany him to the City of Washington. Eleven of them accepted the invitation, and it was during this trip, that everywhere on their way to Washington, great military parades were got up, for the purpose of impressing them with an idea of the military power of the United States. At Washington, they received many presents, together with proposals on the part of the Government for the purchase of their lands on the Wisconsin. Upon their return to Prairie Du Chien, the war feeling of the nation was subdued, and the garrison was ordered by the War Department to release Wa-kon-shuts-kee. A few days after he was freed from confinement, a large number of Indians assembled upon the prairie between the Fort and the river, where they engaged in various Indian sports, such as running foot races, playing ball, pitching the quoit, and shooting the arrow with an upward flight. Wa-kon-shuts-kee, with others, was engaged in this last named amusement, when a large, muscular, white man, a stranger who had just landed from a keel boat, came among them, and asked permission to shoot an arrow. A bow was handed to him, when he drew from the quiver of Wa-kon-shuts-kee, by accident, an arrow that was pointed with bone. This he threw with great force into the air, almost directly overhead. And while the Indians were watching its flight, the arrow descended, entering the left eye of Wa-kon-shuts-kee, and passing through his head, he lived but a few minutes.

During the period of twenty-four years, the knife has been in my possession, except for the short time of six months, when it was lost in my garden; and, at another time, it lay about four months, at the bottom of my cistern. About a year since, I received a communication, informing me that I had been elected a Vice President of the "State Historical Society." A few days after the receipt of this communication, I was engaged in my barn yard, loading manure into a wagon, when the old knife made its appearance in the manure. I went with it to the house, and in-

formed my wife that I had found our "Indian Butcher Knife," and that I thought I would make it the subject of a communication to the "State Historical Society." And I now present it to the Society with this communication, as a compensation, in part, for the official honors, which have been bestowed upon me.

Very respectfully yours,

ELIPHALET PRICE.

ALPINE GROVE, CLAYTON COUNTY, December 21, 1859.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER OF HON. ELIPHALET PRICE.

The proposal, contained in the letter below, as Hon. E. Price may learn from the publication of his lengthy article on the "scalping Knife," in this number, meets with favor; and he is requested to complete his design and forward the papers revised.
—EDITOR.

GUTTENBERG, CLAYTON COUNTY, IOWA, }
March 31, 1863. }

DEAR SIR—In one of my late newspapers, which I have mislaid, I saw an article stating that the "State Historical Society," was about to publish a periodical, devoted to scenes and incidents in the early history of Iowa. I have thought that I would inquire if articles of that kind, which have already been published, would be acceptable.

About twelve years ago, I wrote a series of articles for the Du Buque papers, descriptive of scenes that passed under my observation in 1834-35, and down to the organizing of the State Government. Many of them I have lost, but I have a few of them yet, which, if they would be acceptable, I would revise and send to the paper. The trial and execution of Patrick O'Conner, at the Du Buque mines, in 1834, I gave an account of, with all of its details, which is the only full and accurate account of that scene that has ever been published, and it ought to have been preserved, which the publication contemplated, would be likely to do.

There are sketches of like character, which I wrote for the Du Buque papers, some of which I have, while others are lost, unless some person has preserved a file of the papers.

I do not know who the Secretary of the State Historical Society is, and I presume that he does not know me. I have some acquaintance with Governor Kirkwood, Folsom, Clark, Bowen and others at Iowa City. I should like very much to secure a copy of the publication designed. I have not a doubt, but in the course of a year there will be a great demand for its back numbers, and it ought to be issued in magazine form, so that they could be easily bound.

Very respectfully yours,
ELIPHALET PRICE.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 25th, 1863.

Rev. Sam'l Storrs Howe, Librarian

of State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 13th inst. came to hand in due time. To-day I express to the "State Historical Society," the kitten mentioned in my last. I send it as a present from Capt. J. M. White of this city, to the State Historical Society. I send it in a glass jar filled with alcohol, and placed in a small box packed with saw-dust. In the box you will find a small piece of Sergeant Floyd's coffin, orderly of Lewis and Clark's Company, the first white men that ever traveled in this upper country. Sergeant Floyd died and was burried near this town, about the the 4th of August, 1804, if I mistake not. In March, 1857, his remains were about to be precipitated into the Missouri river from the bluff where they rested, which was sliding in. A meeting was called by the citizens of this town, and a committee appointed to repair to the grave, and secure his bones from the turbid waters of the Missouri. About half of them were saved. I had the honor of serving as Chairman of the said committee. I secured this piece of his coffin which I send you. I do not know that it will be of any interest to your Society, but if so, I should be happy to hear it. A few years since, I noticed in a public journal, that an English traveler, visiting this place, had taken a part of the Cedar post that stood at the head of Floyd's grave, and placed it in a museum in London. I am not certain, but think I can secure some family relics of the celebrated War Eagle, who died and was buried in this county. Some of his family reside here. Will you be so kind as to send Captain White the October number of the Annals of your Society. Any thing that I can do to forward the interest of your Society, I will most cheerfully do. Please write on receipt of the box expressed, and much oblige,

Yours truly,

N. LEVERING.

A BIFORMED KITTEN.

This most remarkable natural curiosity has come to hand. It is a singular freak of nature, (*lusus naturae*), in the shape of a kitten with one head, four ears, eight legs, and two bodies from the breast backward, with two tails,—disproving the proverb of “a cat not wanting two tails.” It is presented to the cabinet of the State Historical Society, by Capt. J. M. White, of Sioux City, Iowa, through the agency of N. Levering, Esq. At the solicitation of the Librarian, it was forwarded to Iowa City, carefully preserved in alcohol, instead of being sent to the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, D. C.

It is on exhibition, at the Historical Rooms, Wednesday, P. M. and Saturday, A. M.

In the same box, by express with pretty round charges, came a piece of the coffin of Sergeant Floyd, of Clark’s expedition over the Rocky Mountains, who died at what is now Sioux City, and was buried there in 1804. And, of late, to save his remains from being washed away with the bank of the Missouri river, a committee of citizens, with N. Levering, Esq., Chairman, disinterred the bones and reburied what was left of the first white man ever interred in that region.

For these and other favors, the Society is under special obligations to Mr. N. Levering, who has done much to promote the circulation of the Annals, and to advance the interests of the Historical Society of Iowa. Both Captain J. M. White and N. Levering, Esq., in this connection, will please accept this public acknowledgment of their favors.—[EDITOR.

THE REBEL FLAG OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH, LOUISIANA
REGIMENT.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the trophy of our arms, named below, from the hand of General N. B. Baker. It contains over one hundred shot holes through the bars of the cloth; having no stars on the ground, and at least seven shots through a part or whole of the staff. It must have been in the

hottest of the battle, as indicated by the letter below. Mr. J. M. Hiatt, or some one acquainted with the history of the flag, will confer a favor by giving more fully an account of it, and the time and place of its surrender to our gallant "30th Iowa"—[EDITOR.]

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
KEOKUK, September 15, 1863.


My Dear General:

I forward to you, by Lieutenant Newport, the flag of the twenty sixth Louisiana, surrendered to the Iowa Thirtieth, at Vicksburg. The Regiment wish it placed among other trophies of Iowa valor.

A rebel soldier of that Regiment, [26th La.,] was in my office the other day. He said four men were killed holding this flag, at Champion Hills. That it has been within reach of our rifles is very evident.

I am truly yours, &c,
J. M. HIATT.

GEN. N. B. BAKER.

 The Press of Iowa will give attention to the following letter, and make due correction.—[ED. OF ANNALS.]

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH IOWA VOLS., }
CAMP WOODS, ON CLEAR CREEK, MISS., }
October 9th, 1863.

N. B. Baker, Adjt. Gen. of State of Iowa :

I have noticed, with regret, an error in the Iowa papers, in regard to a captured flag, which I forwarded to you from Vicksburg, to be placed in the State Historical Society.

The Flag was captured at Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, from the 26th Louisiana, and not at Champion Hills, as stated in the papers.

By giving this correction in the leading Iowa papers, you will confer a favor on me and my regiment.

Respectfully your obd't servant,
W. M. G. TORRENCE,
Col. 30th Iowa Vols.

THE ARKANSAS CAMPAIGN FLAG OF GEN. CURTIS.

LETTER OF MAJOR HEATH.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, March 7, 1863.

Hon. Saml. J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa :

DEAR SIR:—I send you this day, per Express, a Federal Flag entrusted to me, by Maj. Gen. Curtis, to deliver to you.

This weather beaten, torn standard was the Division Banner of Maj. Gen. Curtis Army in the South, a year since. It was the flag raised over the rebel city of Helena, after the noble army had caused the mongrel “stars and bars” to be torn down. It there met the greetings of loyal Southerners, who before had dared not express a sentiment of loyalty to the Union, whose symbol it there was. This grand old flag has witnessed many a daring act of heroism; its stars have looked down upon glorious victories, and lighted up the dark corner of secessiondom, to a halo of patriotism; its ample folds have waved over a gallant army, led by an honored Iowa Chief, and it now goes to mark, as an historical relic, the fact that Iowa's sons have thus far done their duty toward restoring the honor of our Fathers.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

H. H. HEATH, Maj. 7th Iowa Cav.

The foregoing letter, and the flag described, came duly to hand, and it has a conspicuous place in the cabinet, unfurled across the end of the Historical Society Hall.—[EDITOR.]

EDITORIAL NOTICES

THE ANNALS FOR 1864.

This October number completes the Annals for 1863. The next number, to be issued in January, 1864, and the quarterly publication thereafter, may contain more pages; and, when a volume of good size is printed, a full index will be added. Subscribers for 1863, are requested to renew their advance payments for 1864; and others, wishing the four numbers now published, will do well to apply soon, as the edition is quite limited; and fifty cents will now purchase what cannot be purchased at any price, after the numbers for 1863 are exhausted.

In addition to past historical matter, the incidents of the present war detailed and the trophies described in this work, must commend it to a large class of readers, in the State.

Eneouraged by the appreciation which this publication has met in and out of the State, the Committee are inclined to go on with a permanent, printed record of past and current events, connected with our commonwealth and common country.

J. C. BUTTRE,

ENGRAVER AND PUBLISHER, NO. 48 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK.

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